New-York Daily Times.

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THE WAR IN KANSAS.

[illegible]

Lawrence, K. T., Friday, Aug. 15, 1856.

I have already telegraphed you the fact that there was a battle in Franklin on the night of the 12th, between our Free-State settlers and a band of [illegible] Southerners, most of whom had but recently [illegible]. They had made themselves obnoxious to our people by plundering their property and threatening their lives, and it was believed to be [illegible]. They were occupying a building in town that had been the headquarters [illegible], and, recently, it had been [illegible].

Another camp, of a similar dye, existed on Washington Creek, and our citizens in the vicinity [illegible] threatened with [illegible]. They reported these facts to us in Lawrence, and asked of us protection. We first notified Major Sedgwick, who is in command of this post, that such complaints were being made, that we owed it to our manhood to protect our fellows when thus threatened, that we could and should protect them and disperse their oppressors, if compelled to, but that we were in favor of first reporting the facts to him, and would then ask of him to disperse the camp that so much endangered our security.

Major Sedgwick replied that he could not act without instructions from the civil authority, but, that in the first place, he did not believe there was any such camp there. His officers in command of a company near that point, he said, had never reported [illegible] at any time, and they were all actual [illegible]. [illegible] a claim, &c. [illegible] as to the numbers and purpose of the forces; that I ought to go and see for myself; I could go with safety; then I should know better about these statements; but, on the whole, he could not interfere, and hoped the matter would end peaceably; that it might so end if possible.

[illegible]

We immediately sent Major D. S. Hoyt, for our agent to communicate about that section, and he was to report the same night. He left about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th. We offered to furnish him one or more others to go with him, if he wanted them, but he said it was safer to go alone, and wished for no company. He, also, in my presence, emptied his pockets, and started with a bowie-knife, but no revolver. From the best evidence I can obtain he did not enter camp that night, but in the morning, on being assured by some of the party that he should be protected while with them, and that no injury would be offered him, he ventured in. It seems they kept their word in not injuring him there, but when he left, two of their blood-thirsty rebels accompanied him nearly two miles, and then shot him dead. There is no evidence as to how long he lived, but two ball-holes were found in his body, and his head and face were badly bruised. He was shot upon his horse, and the horse taken to their camp. It was so near the camp where he fell that no one felt safe to go to take away his body; therefore, it remained unprotected upon the prairie until last night, or nearly three days. It was a most villainous murder—a murder that will strike a deeper blow through the Eastern States than any that has yet occurred in Kansas.

THE FRANKLIN AFFAIR.

I will pass by this subject here to speak of the work of the 12th. This, with other outrages, induced our people to collect a little force together, and, if possible, break up that den of thieves in Franklin. In the evening about sixty collected together, and marched into the town. It was bright moonlight, and the position of our men could be seen twenty rods. The enemy were in a log-house in the heart of the scattered town, with nearly one hundred of Gov. Shannon's muskets. These were well loaded, and thus each man had three or four shots. One division of our men came up within about ten rods on the front of them, with no shield but the open prairie, and commenced the fire upon them with Sharpe's rifles. The other division was nearer, in a temporary single-boarded building in the rear. The firing was opened very fiercely upon both sides, and "*I am shot!*" was heard along the van of our little army, until one was shot and died instantly, two others very severely, perhaps fatally, wounded, and four others slightly wounded. That was Spartan courage—and who that saw our unbroken line skirt along the open prairie to be shot at with over *twenty buck-shot* in a charge, by men in a well-fortified house, will ever say again, "the Yankees won't fight."

The firing was kept up for nearly four hours—it was then about 3 o'clock in the morning. The moon was down and day was near. As we had no cannon, small arms had but little effect upon their fortress, only at the windows and doors. Something untried must be resorted to. A double wagon was loaded with hay and drawn against the building adjoining the one they occupied, and set on fire. It was quickly in flames, and as quickly they began to call for "quarter." Too great magnanimity induced us to grant it; the wagon was pulled from the buildings, and they were all [illegible] without injury. So we burnt no houses and [illegible], as we are charged with doing by the Leavenworth *Journal Extra*. But as to shooting, our disposition was not wanting. This was decidedly the hardest battle ever fought in Kansas, and the 12th of August will ever form a bloody page in Kansas history. The Algerines had five wounded in battle, but none dangerously; none killed. We captured a brass four-pounder, over sixty muskets, provisions and amunition in moderate quantities. If it must take blood to wash our skirts of Slavery—blood it is.

THE AFFAIR AT WASHINGTON CREEK.

The camp on Washington Creek continued to recruit, and yesterday their guard shot another of our men. Our men collected gradually three miles below them, upon the same creek, for the purpose of attacking them. This morning we had enrolled in camp about 350 men, mostly well armed, and the captured cannon. To show that we were in favor of an honorable peace, we sent another Committee to Major Sedgwick this morning, informing him that our men were already in camp, and would disperse the Ruffians if he did not; but we were anxious to give him a chance, and it would be his only chance. He said he had no orders to that effect, consequently could not act.

Our Committee reported the same about noon, and in about an hour they struck their tents and marched to the enemy's camp. It was a log house, well built, chinked with stone, in a yard containing about half of an acre, surrounded by a rail fence. This fence was used for a fortification by throwing up turf about three feet high, and digging holes for the men to lie in all around upon the inside of this embankment. On the whole it was a strong place, and two hundred men could fight in it to good advantage. But why didn't they? As our force came in sight, about three miles distant, upon a high bluff, they ran and left their *fort*, as it seemed to be, and took refuge in an adjoining ravine which gave them a wide outlet for escape. They left several hundred dollars worth of provisions and about fifty muskets, but little ammunition and some camp utensils. Our men marched up, expecting a salute from their breastworks every instant, but the brave Missourians *had run* rather than fight. Their number was about sixty, which was less than before reported. About 100 of Lane's party, including Dr. Cutter's, were on hand, and seemed to glory in an opportunity to fight so soon for principle. They are a fine looking set of men, and are of the right stamp to make Kansas free; that is, they have the nerve and the will to hew out their own fortunes freely and boldly.

To-morrow our camp moves into town, to await further orders. The campaign seems begun. The third—last—monster invasion of Kansas is at hand, and the cry is "spare not."

ARRESTS.

The dragoons were in Franklin the morning after the fight, probably "to keep the peace." Postmaster Crane is the man who claimed to own the provisions and other articles taken on that night, and as he is also, fortunately, Justice of the Peace under bogus laws, he issues a batch of warrants for arrests the next morning, and appoints another man, who was in the fight, as Deputy Sheriff to serve them, with a company of United States dragoons for a *posse*. In this way they arrested seven or eight, and took them to Lecompton for trial. One man among them, who claims to be Pro-Slavery, refused to go to Lecompton with them. The evidence against him was precisely the same as that against all the rest. Still, bogus Justice Crane declared that his reasons were sufficient to allow him to remain, consequently he was *unconditionally released*. So, you see in Kansas, a *party* in a case can issue a warrant, or arrest a man; then, if he says he won't go, release him. Such a Justice makes the best of a Postmaster for the Pierce school.

SHOCKING TREATMENT OF FREE-STATE MEN IN LECOMPTON.

To-day they were to be tried in Lecompton before Doctor-Justice-Judge-Wood, who aided in the murder of Barber. He seemed raving with madness at the outset, and would allow them no trial, but condemned them on the most summary examination. Several other Free-State citizens of Franklin went up to Lecompton to-day to assist as witnesses, or in giving bail, and they were most shamefully treated. Mr. Pardon, member of the Topeka Legislature, was knocked down with a slung-shot and badly beaten by an entire stranger, without the slightest provocation. Judge Wakefield and others suffered many indignities, but were able to escape, but they say they shall not be disappointed if the prisoners are all hung in the morning. That Lecompton must be looked to, and you may hear of our next work in that direction. Gen. Lane, or "Col. Cook," as he chooses to have it, has been in our camp several times privately, but his whereabouts is not generally known. What more can be said to our friends in the East? Hoyt is added to the list of martyrs, and our whole land is threatened with "war in earnest." *It must come.* RANDOLPH.

P. S.—*Saturday Morning*, 16th—5 o'clock A. M.—About 2 o'clock this morning our camp commenced marching towards Lecompton in consequence of their hearing what occurred there yesterday. RANDOLPH.

Newspaper Accounts.

PRO-SLAVERY ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON THE GEORGIA COLONY—APPEAL FOR AID.

The following was issued in an extra from the *Border Ruffian* office, on the 15th. It is dated at Westport:

TO THE PUBLIC.

It sometimes becomes necessary for individuals as well as committees to defend their rights and their honor, and in accordance with this we propose to give the public a *statement of facts* in regard to the burning of the houses of the Georgia Colony, at New-Georgia, K. T.

It was yesterday reported in Westport and Kansas City, that the houses of the Colony had been burned by the members of the Colony, that it was done by them for effect, and that the members of the Colony wanted to get up an excitement, and also that John C. McCoy had written a letter to that effect to the Kansas *City Enterprise*. In the first place, we pronounce the charge false in every particular; and we, as members of the Colony, know that our houses were burned by Brown's men, (the same who committed the Ossawatomie murders.) True, our women and children, together with our sick men, had been removed on account of threats having been made against us, and the remainder, with the exception of a guard of six men, were scattered in different places—some on their claims, and others attending to business for the Colony when the attack was made. Three of the guard have escaped, the other three have not as yet been heard from. The three who escaped testify that several shots were fired, and that a speech was made by the Abolition leader, while the houses were burning, to the effect that that would be the fate of all Pro-Slavery houses in the Territory.

The three missing men are supposed to have been killed or taken prisoners.

Everything that the Colony possessed was burned; our provisions, several hundred dollars worth, our clothing, our trunks, our papers, and in fact everything we possessed was destroyed. Now, does any sane man believe that any member of the Colony is so debased as to commit such an act? No, it will not, cannot be believed, and we brand the authors of the charge as liars, scoundrels and cowards, as Abolitionists by principle and thieves by practice, and we appeal to the generous hearts of the South to bear us out in our cause.

We have neither time nor opportunity of giving the full detail of the outrages which have been committed on our Colony. Suffice it to say that we have been robbed and driven from our Colony, and that we need (now in the hour of misfortune) assistance, and must have it, otherwise we will be compelled to abandon the Territory.

We have been censured by some for removing from the Colony. Why not? Our women and children were almost defenceless; we had twenty-five sick men in the Colony; Brown's men, numbering some three hundred, were only about two and a half miles distant, and daily threatening our lives; Captain Cook, with eighteen men, was absent; our arms were few and inefficient, and the only chance we had of saving the lives of the defenceless part of our Colony was by removing them to some other point. We know these facts to be true.

P. S.—We have learned that Mr. McCoy did not make the statement that he was said to have made in his letter; he merely stated that the Colony's houses were burned by the Abolitionists, but that everything had been removed. The latter part is not true; everything we possessed was in the houses when they were burned.

Capt. Van Horn also says that he is satisfied with the statement made to him, and that the statement made in the *Border Ruffian Extra*, of the 10th, is not "all a humbug."

The above statement is respectfully submitted to the public, believing, as we do, that our appeal for aid will not go unheeded by our Southern friends.

Respectfully,

R. G. Cook,	A. Taggart,
Wm. Mantlock,	Wm. Ewbanks,
A. W. McPhater,	Capt. Jno. Couch,
	And others.

THE AFFAIR AT FRANKLIN—LETTER FROM R. S. CRANE.

Franklin, K. T., Sunday, Aug. 13, 1856.

Editor Border Ruffian:

Dear Sir: About 11 o'clock on the night of the 12th inst., we were attacked here by about two hundred and fifty Abolitionists, from Lawrence. They sent one of their men up to demand our arms. Our Captain, Mr. Buckles, replied that he would not give them up, and called his men up—numbering fourteen—and they all said that they would die before the Abolition thieves should have them. The Abolitionists then surrounded the house and commenced to fire upon it, which our men returned. The Abolitionists finding it too hot for them, retreated for about thirty minutes, when they made another attack without any effect. They then retreated a second time, to hold a consultation, and concluded that the only chance for them was to burn the house and run us out, which they did. We then called for quarter, which they at once gave by disarming us of our U. S. muskets and small arms, and let us go after threatening us very hard.

Plunder was the next in order. They first demanded the key of the Post-Office of Samuel Crane, which he gave them. They hunted from top to bottom for arms, taking what was there. They then robbed the Post-Office of about $70 worth of stamped envelopes and other valuable papers. They then proceeded to S. Crane, Jr.'s dwelling-house, and took from there about thirty United States muskets and one piece of artillery, a six-pounder. From Mr. R. S. Buckles they took $[illegible], a gold watch worth $[illegible], and about $[illegible] worth of clothing; from Mr. [illegible] they took a large lot of clothing; from Mr. R. S. Crane took between $[illegible] and $1,[illegible] worth of [illegible] and notes, and about $[illegible] worth of clothing, &c.; from Judge [illegible] they took a fine horse.

We killed seven of the Abolitionists and wounded a great many. No one touched on the Pro-Slavery side. R. S. CRANE.

THE RECENT EVENTS IN KANSAS—INTERESTING LETTER FROM A SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Kansas Territory, Monday, Aug. 11, 1856.

Great excitement now prevails in every part of our unfortunate Territory. There has been a constant entered into by the Atchison and Stringfellow men of the border Counties of Missouri, and those in Kansas Territory, to keep up excitement for the avowed purpose of preventing all opposed to them from emigrating to the Territory, and the present and recent difficulties which do and have existed among our people, have been brought about by these and similar designing, lawless men, most of whom are not citizens of Kansas, although they publish to the world that they are now residents of Kansas Territory. Some four weeks since a party of Southerners, numbering, in all, about one hundred and seventy-five, formed themselves into a company and started from the town of Atchison, Leavenworth, and other points, for the Big Blue river, intending to drive the settlers from that part of the country, who were known to be Free-State men. The above company, armed and furnished with provisions, ammunition, and teams of conveyance by their friends in Missouri, took up their line of march, having previously declared that their intention was to take possession of Manhattan City and the country in that vicinity; and on arriving found the citizens of that part of the Territory employed in building houses, making improvements, &c. Shortly after their arrival a fight commenced, which resulted in the defeat of the southern men by the citizens of Riley County. Had these men gone to work, attended to their own affairs, and not have plundered private houses, stolen horses, and drove actual settlers from their homes, the citizens of Riley County would never have made any complaint against them, nor would any violence have occurred. Only a few days elapsed until another company of Pro-Slavery men to the number of 118, took possession of the town of Franklin, fortified themselves, and called upon every man in the town to join them or leave their homes. The Free-State men being thus compelled to abandon their property, it was soon taken by these law-and-order men. It being impossible for a Free-State man to get redress from the one sided courts of Kansas Territory, they, with some of their friends returned, and asked permission to peaceably enjoy the privilege of their rights and property. The answer was, you are Abolitionists and must clear the Territory, and at the same time, wherever they made their appearance, they were fired at by some of the party who called themselves law-and-order men. Then it was, and not till then, that the Free-State men determined to return or die in the attempt. The fight which ensued, and of which you have no doubt heard, then took place, and which lasted about three hours, in which the invaders were beaten and some of them shot, while the rest fled, having lost their arms and cannon. The Free-State men had it in their power to have taken the lives of all those per one who had collected in Franklin, but their object was to get possession of their homes, so that their wives and children could have those places of shelter which their industry had provided for them. Since the report has been circulated that Robinson, Brown and others were to be released, arrangements have been making by their enemies to get the prisoners from the guards and hang them. Men who occupy prominent positions, boldly proclaim that if Robinson, Brown and others are released, that they will be shot down. The fight at Lecompton was begun by men who went to the capital to use their own language, to have a fight and not permit a Free-State man to come to Lecompton. For weeks the Pro-Slavery Party have been moving the southern emigration into Douglas County for the purpose of routing the Free-State men. There are now several hundred men from the South, supported by the nullifiers and instructed by their masters, to keep up the excitement. When a man comes to Kansas and refuses to act with the Pro-Slavery Party, his name is placed upon the list of those who are to be disposed of. We have no law here—no government. The strong arm of this once powerful republic has failed to protect the peaceable citizens of this Territory. It would appear that orders have been issued by Government that the Free State men of this Territory are to be slaughtered and robbed of their property. Hundreds of armed men from the South are flocking into our Territory, to drive us from our homes and to murder every one who refuses to obey their orders. Will the Government at Washington fail to give us that protection to which a free people are entitled? Death would be preferable to the continuation of the bloody Administration of Kansas Territory. We ask equal privileges, and nothing more—when our homes are invaded, our lives threatened, our friends all murdered, our wives insulted, what course must we take? If the Government will not protect us, and we receive no other assistance, we will sell our lives as dearly as possible. I have not time to give you all the facts relative to the affairs in our Territory. I was born and educated in a Slave State, and am sure that the conservative men of the South would promptly refuse to indorse the cruel action of the law-breakers in Kansas. I wish to see a majority of the actual citizens of this Territory decide at the ballot-box, whether it be a Slave or a Free State, and not force men to leave the Territory at the point of the bayonet just before the election. We are determined, inasmuch as the war has been brought upon us, to defend our lives to the last. There can be no doubt but the main object of the Pro Slavery party is to drive the Free-State men from the free soil of Kansas; though I hardly think it possible for them to succeed in so unjust an effort to deprive freemen of the right which they have inherited from their revolutionary sires. AMERICA.

Latest Kansas News by Telegraph

ATTACK ON THE CAMP OF COL. TITUS—TWENTY PRO-SLAVERY MEN MADE PRISONERS—INTERFERENCE OF DRAGOONS TO PREVENT THE CAPTURE OF LECOMPTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Lawrence, K. T., Aug. 17, *via* St. Louis, 23d.

Nearly five hundred Free-State men marched upon what is called the camp of Colonel Titus yesterday, and took the whole party prisoners. They numbered some twenty in all, defended themselves from the log houses, and wounded ten of our men.

Captain H. J. Schommeno, recently from Richmond, Indiana, cannot survive.

Colonel Titus is badly wounded; others are slightly so.

One hundred dragoons interfered to prevent an attack on Lecompton.

Our force with their prisoners have come to town.

Gov. Shannon, Major Sedgwick and Dr. Roderick, of Lecompton, arrived here to-day, demanding the release of the prisoners. After conferences it was agreed that when they have released six of our prisoners whom they now hold, and have returned the howitzers taken from Lawrence and dispersed all camps of armed men, then we will give up the prisoners.

They all confess we have the power and can do as we please. RANDOLPH.

STRENGTH OF THE FREE STATE PARTY—PREPARATIONS TO FORTIFY LAWRENCE—MEETING IN ST. LOUIS ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

From our Regular Telegraphic Reporter.

St. Louis, Sunday, Aug. 24.

Reliable intelligence from Kansas to the 20th, states that Lecompton had not yet been attacked by Lane's party, although an attack was expected hourly.

It is said that the Free-State men number two thousand strong in the Territory, and are preparing to fortify Lawrence, in case a retreat to any particular point becomes necessary. It is reported that four companies of United States troops are near Lecompton, and it is thought their presence will deter further attack.

The *Republican* of this morning publishes a call signed by a large number of the most influential citizens of this city, for a public meeting to-morrow evening, to consider the present situation of affairs in Kansas, and express the opinion of the people of St. Louis in connection therewith.

MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS HASTENING TO KANSAS—GOV. ROBINSON STILL IN CUSTODY—TROOPS ORDERED TO PREPARE FOR SERVICE.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 25.

The steamer *David Tatum* from Missouri River yesterday, brings the information that four hundred volunteers from Jackson County went into Kansas on Thursday. Two hundred had been raised in Lafayette, and a large force was being raised in Clay.

Lane's regiment was said to be fortifying Wakinsa. Gov. Robinson and Mr. Brown and other prisoners were still in the custody of the United States troops.

One hundred and twenty recruits from Carlisle Barracks arrived here yesterday, and were immediately forwarded to Fort Leavenworth; also seventy from Jefferson Barracks. General Smith, having made a requisition for all the disposable force at that place. Orders have been issued to the commanding officer at Fort Riley, to have his troops in readiness for service.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

Abundant Harvest Thoughout Great Britain.

COTTON UNCHANGED, BREADSTUFFS HIGHER, PROVISIONS DULL.

Consols 95 1-8@95 1-4.

By the American Printing Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-st.

Halifax, Monday, Aug. 25.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool about 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 16th inst., arrived here at 8:45 this evening.

The steamship *Normann* sailed from Southampton for New-York on the 13th inst., and the *City of Manchester* left Liverpool for Philadelphia on the same day with 180 passengers.

The screw steamer *Canadian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th. A lamentable accident occurred on board the Canadian, on the homeward passage. Rev. Wm. Marsh drank, in mistake, a quantity of disinfecting fluid, and notwithstanding every care, it proved fatal. His body was taken to Liverpool, and an inquest held upon it.

The Cunard steamship *Persia*, from New-York on the 6th of August, arrived off the bar at the entrance to the River Mersey, at 5½ P. M. on Friday, the 15th, the passage being called 8 days, 22½ hours mean time.

Great Britain.

From every part of the United Kingdom the harvest reports are of a favorable character, and but little doubt is now entertained that the Grain crops will be at least a fair average, in quantity and quality. In Scotland the crops are very heavy. With respect to potatoes, there is a general concurrence of evidence that the crops, though not entirely free from disease, in some parts of England, Ireland and Scotland, promise to be abundant and excellent. The late rains have been very beneficial to green crops. Harvest operations are now general, and so much labor is wanted that farmers have out bid railway contractors, who find themselves compelled to suspend for the present all but their pressing contracts on the public works. Sir Morton Peto in a letter suggests that the Government would act most wisely if it would permit the regiments stationed in the rural districts to imitate the example of the France soldiers, and earn wages by helping to get in Corn.

In the political world there is nothing worth reporting.

Miss Nightingale has returned to her home, in Derbyshire, avoiding all public demonstrations of welcome.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports the market without change and the demand limited. The sales of the week amounted to 37,000 bales, (of which 27,000 were American,) including 3,000 to speculators, and —— to exporters. The stock on hand was estimated at 688,000 bales, of which 464,000 were American. The sales of Friday were about 6,000 bales, speculators and exporters taking 1,500. The market was dull at the close. The following are the authorized quotations: New-Orleans Fair, 7d.; Middling, 6 3-16d.; Uplands Fair, 6 9-16d.; Middling, 6 3-16d.

State of Trade in Manchester.

A moderate business was doing in Manchester, and prices were without change.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

A regular consumptive demand existed for all descriptions of breadstuffs, and prices were generally a shade higher on the week. The weather had been quite favorable and the crop accounts were of a very satisfactory character. The advance in Wheat over the prices advised per *Africa* is called 2d. ₽ bushel, chiefly on the better grades, and 6d. on Corn—the supplies being small. Flour was unchanged, and in moderate request. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co.'s quotations are: Ohio Flour 33s.@34s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 30s.@33s.; Western Canal 29s.@31s.; Canadian 32s.@35s.; Sour 25s.@30s. Red Wheat 6s. 2d.@9s.; White 9s.@10s. 6d. Inferior samples unsalable. New-Orleans White Corn 31s.@32s. 6d.; Mixed and Yellow 30s. 6d.@31s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Beef dull and tending downward. Pork dull. 1,000 bbls. sold for London at 77s. 6d. Bacon declined 1s., and but little doing. Shoulders retailing at 41s.@42s. Cheese unchanged. Lard—a small business doing at 69s.@70s. Tallow steady. Fine North American worth 54s.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

The Broker's Circular reports: Ashes unchanged, and business moderate. Pots, 36s. 6d.@36s. 9d.; Pearls, 46s.@47s. Bark wanted—Baltimore, 11s.@12s.; Philadelphia, 12s. 6d. Common Rosin—sales 3,000 bbls. at 4s. 6d.; Fine, 9s. 6d. Nothing done in Tar. Crude Turpentine selling at 9s.@9s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine in moderate demand, at 31s.@32s. Tobacco—Western Strips declined 1s.; quotations, 9s. 6d.@11s. Market quiet.

London Markets.

Messrs. Baring Brothers report a fair demand for Iron and prices firm. Bars and Rails, £8@£8 5s.; Scotch Pig, 73s. 6d. White Wheat, 68s.@75s.; Red, 60s.@66s. Flour, 30s.@33s. Linseed Oil had fluctuated, but closed at 38s.@38s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine—Small sales at 31s. 6d.

London Money Market.

Messrs. Baring Brothers quote the Money Market rather tighter. Consols closed on Friday evening at 95⅛@95¼; Mexican Dollars worth 5s. 1⅛d.; Bar Silver, 5s. 1⅝d.; Eagles, 76s. 4½d.

American Securities.

Messrs. Bell & Co. report American Securities inactive and prices mostly nominal. Their quotations are as follows:

United States Sixes, Bond and Stock	104	@105
Pennsylvania Fives	81	@ 83
Pennsylvania Sterling	74	@ 76
Maryland Fives, Bonds	90	@ 92
Massachusetts Fives	102	@102½
Alabama Bonds	80	@ —
Alabama Sterling	83	@ 85
Kentucky Bonds	90	@ 92
Mississippi Plank	40	@ 42
Mississippi Union	15	@ 16
Tennessee Bonds	86	@ 88
Virginia Bonds	83½	@ 85½
Illinois Central Sevens	83	@ 85
Illinois Central Sixes	83	@ 84
Illinois Central Freelands	84	@ 86
Illinois Central Shares	5	@ 1p.
Michigan Central of '69	93	@ 95
Michigan Central of '60	95	@ 97
New-York Central	90	@ 92
Erie First Mortgage	98	@100
Erie Third Mortgage	90	@ 92
Erie Convertibles	82	@ 84
Erie Fund	84	@ 86

Inquests in Poughkeepsie.

John Cook, of Poughkeepsie, died on Friday last, rather suddenly. There was a report circulated that he was poisoned. Coroner Collins, of Poughkeepsie, held an inquest upon the body, and from evidence adduced, the jury found a verdict that deceased died from delirium tremens.

Coroner Taylor, of Poughkeepsie, held an inquest on Friday last, upon the body of an unknown infant which was found floating down the Fallkill in a leaden box. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Shocking Affair at Riverton, N. J.—A Girl Burned to Death.—A shocking affair, which resulted in the death of a young female, took place at Riverton yesterday. A girl, named Mary Ann Shram, aged 15, employed as a domestic in a family residing at that place, set fire to her clothing about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while putting coal upon a range. Her cries attracted the attention of two ladies, who immediately ran to her assistance, and threw her upon the ground, while one of them endeavored to smother the flames with the skirt of her own dress, but the sufferer broke from her, and it was not until a third attempt had been made that they were enabled to succeed in their humane efforts. By this time the clothing of the girl was entirely burned off, and her body, with the exception of the feet and the extreme top of her head, was burned in a horrible manner. Medical assistance was at once obtained, but in vain, for after lingering until 7 o'clock this morning, she died. The deceased had accidentally set fire to her clothing once before, yesterday, but on neat occasion, the flames were smothered by one of the ladies in the family. The parents of the deceased reside in the vicinity of Seventeenth and Christian streets.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, 22d.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

The John-street Methodist Church.

TEMPORARY TRIUMPH OF THE DOWN-TOWN PARTY.

The down-town party having been successful in holding possession of the church building in John-street, last night held the Annual Meeting and Election of Trustees. In accordance with the general laws of the State relating to Religious Incorporations, notice to that effect was given to the congregation for three Sabbaths preceding the occasion, and every step was taken to secure the legality of the proceeding.

After the meeting was called to order the following officers were appointed:

Chairman—Nathaniel Finch.

Inspectors of Election—Joseph B. Fitts and Joseph A. White.

Secretary—George Watson.

The following resolution was then presented and adopted.

Resolved, That Wright Gillies, William E. Martin and Bailey Mellins, by removing from the First Methodist Episcopal Church in New-York, situated in John-street in said City, and attaching themselves to another Church association or organization, have ceased to be Trustees of said First Methodist Episcopal Church, and the offices of Trustees lately held and occupied by them respectively, have now become and are vacant, and that at this election the electors present proceed to elect three Trustees to fill such vacancies.

The balloting was then gone into, and continued until 9 o'clock, at which time, precisely, the Chairman announced the poll closed, and the tellers gave the following as the result:

Richard Kemping, vice B. W. Benson	48
David Roberts, vice Selah Brown	48
David Wyatt, vice L. B. Loder	48
James Webb, vice Wm. E. Martin	48
John Pearce, vice B. Mellins	48
Charles Ferguson, vice Wright Gillies	48
Nathaniel Finch, vice E. Mellins	8

The Chair then declared the three first named persons elected to fill the regular vacancies caused by the expiration of the term of office, and the second three named to fill the vacancy by separation from the society.

It was then resolved that in the opinion of this Church and Congregation, the sale and removal of the Church edifice, belonging to this Congregation, situate in John-street, New-York, is not required for the benefit of the Church or cause of religion, but that such sale and removal would be unjust toward the great majority of the members of this Church and Congregation, and offensive towards the members of the Methodist connection throughout the United States, and therefore we peremptorily forbid such sale or removal.

Resolved, That the Trustees of this Corporation proceed without unreasonable delay to demand of and recover from Benjamin W. Benson, Selah Brown, and their associates, or any other person or persons in whose hands the same may be, the personal property, service of plate and Bonds and Mortgages belonging to this Corporation, and which have been removed from the same.

Resolved, That the interest due on the Bond and Mortgage held by the Wesleyan University on the property of this Corporation in John-street be paid, and that the amount paid them be a good and valid charge against this Corporation, and be paid by the Trustees out of any moneys which may come into their hands as such Trustees.

Resolved, That the annual election of the Trustees of this Corporation be held on the third Monday of August, in each year, commencing on the third Monday of August 1857.

During the election the old trustees, or the up-town party, made their appearance at the down-town building, having completed their business at the up-town meeting.

THE UP-TOWN PARTY

Also held an election to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the terms of office of Messrs. Benson, Brown, and Loder. Mr. Bailey Mellins was in the chair. Messrs. Brown and Lanman officiated as tellers, and Mr. Cheshire acted as secretary. The session was somewhat private, but the result was announced as a unanimous reelection of B. W. Benson and Selah Brown, and the election of John P. Early to take the place of Mr. Loder. Sixteen votes only were cast.

THE RESULT.

The result is that under any aspect the down-town party prevail, the entire Board of Trustees, even if the up-town election should be held to be legal, being of the down-town party. Messrs. Barnes, Cooper and Wood having been elected in 1855 as being in favor of keeping the Church down town, that being the test question. The term of office of the retiring officers expires on the 27th inst., when, if they refuse to hand over their accounts and the Church assets, a writ of mandamus will be sued out. Certificates of election will be made out at once and duly filed.

The legality of the up-town election will be contested, not only on account of the voting away from the Church, but because the notice required by law has not been given. It appears that notice was given for the election to be held this (Tuesday) evening. This notice was withdrawn on Sunday last, and, consequently, but one day's notice was given, while the statute requires 15 days.

Murderous Assault at Harlem.

ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE WOUNDED MAN.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock, on Sunday night, a negro named Daniel Williams entered the porter-house of a man named Meyers, corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street and Fourth-avenue, and, while drinking at the bar, invited a white man named John Gorman, who was sitting in the place, and with whom he was acquainted, to drink with him. Gorman took the invitation of the negro as an insult, and made remarks which threw the negro into a passion. The latter left the place in a rage, but soon returned with a piece of a scythe, two feet in length, in his hand; and, finding Gorman in front of the porter-house, aimed a blow at his head, which brought him to the ground. The negro then repeated the blows until his victim was insensible, and his blood spouted in all directions from his head and body. The wife of Gorman interfered to rescue her husband, and received a terrible gash in the arm. Officer McCusker, of the Twelfth Ward Police, reached the spot while the negro was still flourishing his weapon, and, in attempting to arrest him, had one of his hands nearly cut off. The desperate man was finally secured and locked up in the Twelfth Ward Police Station. Gorman was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and is thought to be in a dying condition.

Yesterday afternoon, Coroner Connery impanneled a Jury of six, and took the ante-mortem examination of Gorman—the prisoner, David Williams, being present.

The statement of Gorman is as follows:

"I live in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, Harlem; I do business with Mr. Stevens as a digger; yesterday evening the prisoner and myself were arguing; in my conversation, I said he was not fit to associate with a white man; he said he was better than I; after this he went away, and I walked out in front of the public house where we had the argument; the proprietor told us that we should not disturb his house; the prisoner went to his own house—about twenty yards off—and returned in about fifteen minutes with a piece of a scythe in his hand, and struck me on the forehead; the blow prostrated me; I was insensible, and could not hear what he said; my wife—who was present—told me that he struck me several times after I fell; he also struck my wife—cutting her across the arm—when she came to my assistance; I never had any words with the prisoner before, so as to excite his hatred against me; I feel that my life is very uncertain, and therefore tell the truth."

The prisoner Williams being present, heard the testimony read, and said "I acknowledge my guilt, the evidence given by Gorman is true in every respect. I am sorry that the occurrence took place, but my passion got the better of me." Williams was then committed to the Tombs to await the result of Gorman's injuries.

Fatal Fall from a Roof.

Catharine Murphy, a child 12 years of age, was killed on Sunday evening, at the residence of her adopted parents, No. 161 Wooster-street, by accidentally falling through the skylight of the roof to the first floor. She had been playing upon the roof and incautiously ran against the skylight. Deceased was a very interesting child, and the family of Mr. Fisher, her adopted father, were very fond of her. Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest upon the body. Verdict "accidental death."

Capture of Burglars.

John Carrigan and George Hughes, alias Wm. Harris, were arrested yesterday, charged with breaking into the dwelling of Mrs. Catharine [illegible], No. 90 Avenue A, and stealing there from $5 in change. The prisoner Cole was caught in the house by Mrs. R., and his confederate was seen by a neighbor to jump out of a window of the premises into the yard, scale a fence, and then run. [illegible]

[illegible]

A TRUE STORY.

She was dying! There seemed to be no help for her. Consumption had marked her for his own. [illegible] on her quiet couch, pale but still beautiful, gazing on the gorgeous raiment of the sunset sky, her large and lustrous eyes flashing with that brilliant look of inspiration which seems to belong to those only who are hovering on the verge of another world. [illegible] She is now a happy wife and the mother of three healthy children. It was Dr. [illegible] that cured her. Sold by A. [illegible], No. 3 Second-avenue, and No. [illegible] Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Beards.—Gentlemen who use the razor will find the Kalliston, [illegible] cosmetic. [illegible] For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, C. H. Ring, T. T. [illegible], and Druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—Glorious entertainments are offered at this House for the benefit of Mrs. W. G. Jones, this evening. The bill will consist of the grand poetic dramatization of the Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isles," to be followed by a "Musical Melange" and the performance of the "Red Gnome;" and the whole concluding with the drama of "George Barnwell."

[Advertisement.]

LAW SCHOOL.

Henry Clay's Opinion of the State and National Law School.—"It is unrivaled. Its effect upon the student is wonderful. He comes out an experienced lawyer, familiar with all forms, and an accomplished extempore speaker."—*H. Clay.*

Next term begins on 9th September. Send for circulars to J. W. Fowler.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ladies whose hair has suffered from corrosive dyes, will find its flexibility and lustre restored by the use of Ballard's Hair Dye. It imparts a black or brown which will bear the closest scrutiny, and transforms, in a few minutes, hair of any unbecoming color, into an element of personal beauty. For sale, or applied, at No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's American Museum.—Notice.—The ladies and gentlemen engaged for the coming dramatic season, are particularly requested to meet for rehearsal on Thursday morning, Aug. 28, at 10 A. M., preparatory to the opening on Monday, Sept. 1. C. W. Clarke, Director of Amusements.

[Advertisement.]

Rose Cold, Hay Fever.—Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c., will always afford immediate relief, and generally cure the above-named distressing complaints. For sale by C. H. Ring, Hegeman & Clark, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment—The Great External Antidote.—When impurities in the blood are determined to the surface in the form of blotches, pustules, dry exfoliations, boils, rashes, &c., this potent preparation is the only safe and radical remedy.

[Advertisement.]

The Aubin Portable Gas-Works Company—To Parties Seeking Business.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Political Meetings in Brooklyn—Accident.

The Rocky Mountain Club of Brooklyn held a meeting at the Republican Rallying Hall, last evening, when interesting addresses were made by George William Curtis, Wm. H. Burleigh, Esqs., and others.

The hall was crowded to excess, and one interesting feature was the presence of a large number of ladies, who seemed to take as much interest in the proceedings as their lords.

The Young Republicans of the Eastern District held a large meeting in the Odeon, last evening, when addresses were made by J. J. Cooper, Esq., Mr. Underhill, and others.

The Buchanan Clubs of Brooklyn last evening dedicated their new ranch on Court-street, opposite the City Hall. Through the agency of music, fireworks and the announcement of a formidable array of speakers, a very large number of people assembled.

George Anderson, a driver of one of the Lafayette House (New-York) coaches, had one of his legs so badly broken, just below the knee, at this meeting, that amputation will be necessary. He had brought in his carriage from New-York several speakers for the meeting, and he was seated in the carriage door, holding the horses by the reins, awaiting orders, when some vagabond let off a Roman candle just in front of them. They started off at full speed, and Mr. Anderson, holding the reins, was dragged under the wheels. He was taken up by Assistant Captain McClane and Officer [illegible], of the Third District Police, and conveyed to the drug-store corner of [illegible] and Court-street, where he was temporarily provided for, and was subsequently taken to the New-York Hospital. The horses ran as far as the Fulton Ferry, near Gowanus, without damage to themselves or carriage.

Fremont in Dutchess County.

A large Republican meeting was held at Wappingers Falls, Dutchess Co., on Saturday, the 23d. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by Mr. Van Dusen, of New-York, Sir De la Marmitra and Hon. Mr. Adams, of Dutchess County, and others. A band of music came on the ground, followed by delegations from Fishkill, Glenham, and surrounding towns. Hundreds enrolled their names in the Fremont and Dayton Club.

[illegible] heard, not long ago, the story of a lady who [illegible] twenty years ago, rich and beautiful, [illegible] there were plenty of wooers for [illegible] and money, [illegible] There she is, the same lady, who twenty years ago walked across this [illegible] in her youth and hope and gayety, and listened to the flattering words of him who pretended to love her and persevered in his suit till he obtained her hand. She belonged to a proud and [illegible] family, who immediately disowned and disinherited her, because she had, as they thought, chosen unworthily, for her husband was not rich, and [illegible] of his recommendation no family lineage, nothing but himself and his love, and [illegible] worldly prosperity to insure respectability. [illegible] to those who knew him in the far-off [illegible] would be their home, but not wishing to take the responsibility of "making a marring" in [illegible] they pretended ignorance, and she having given her heart, deluded herself with the belief that it was safe. They were married, and for some five years lived happily enough, but the money never came into his possession; he failed, and having never loved her could not longer conceal his falsehood, hated her, left her and slandered her, and ever since she has lived alone, secluded from the world, with her two children, still unforgiven by her friends, and almost forgotten. She has come here to recruit her ruined health, and we thought, as we saw her sad, pale face, what strange associations must be crowding thick and fast upon her memory, as she sits gazing and listening to scenes exactly like those she passed through so long ago—so long if reckoned by years, and so much longer if reckoned by sorrow and suffering.

We tell this story for the benefit of the fair girl who sits almost every day in the same place and listens to words which spread over her face a glow like the dawn of a Summer morning. She has never dreamed of falsehood, and we do not mean to imply that she is in any danger of awaking to find that she has ever listened to it. She has as little dreamed of trifling, and does not know how many there are that like to amuse themselves with the fluttering of a young girl's heart. We like to watch her, she is so happy. Then we are amused, [illegible] with the air of satisfaction which another wears, who proudly walks and proudly smiles as she says to those less fortunate, "I have a beau," an escort—or attendant—or whatever he may be called. She is not so green—she [illegible] she tosses her head and defyingly says, "no matter, I will enjoy an hour of triumph, and [illegible] laugh me to scorn."

We have seen for two or three days one of the [illegible] sights we ever saw at Saratoga. What shall we call them—the two roses?—two young girls, so fresh, and fair, and beautiful, without the slightest consciousness of it—none of the air of disdain of the city belle, but as lady-like as if they were born in a palace, their dress characteristic of their purity, and the bloom upon their cheeks like the blush [illegible] upon the spreading petals of a lily. Their father does not seem at all conscious either, [illegible] we scarcely think he would bring them here. Yet we do not think a [illegible] their freshness, or is the [illegible] for the quiet home in which we [illegible] they grow in beauty side by side." We [illegible] very sad to see them fade.

The [illegible] is thronged with the old, the young, the grave, the gay, and slowly, sadly, heavily we see the step of one who will nevermore be gay. The throng pauses an instant to let her pass; they look at her, say "fair creature," and pass on. She is blind. It is indeed a sight to make a giddy throng step back, and when we hear her story it is [illegible] to make eyes weep that have seldom wept before. One whose sympathies are easily excited acts on a sudden impulse and thinks she will ask for help from the Levites and Samaritans, on whom fortune has more kindly smiled. To one and another she appeals, and from many receives a cordial response. A gay young girl, whom some [illegible] think only given to gayety and what [illegible] would call folly, is quite willing to deny herself to add a mite to such a treasury. A young man with his fortune to make, and one whom the same grave censor would consider as wandering far from the "straight and narrow way," gives liberally, and [illegible] he compare his health and strength with the weakness and helplessness of the pitiable object before him and not be moved to compassion? With the confidence of certainty she extends her hand to one she knows to be passing rich—one who has grown old and gray in the midst of luxury—one who professes to be a minister—a minister of the gospel of Christ—of Him who said, "Go, sell all that thou hast and give to the poor, and then come and follow me." But what is her consternation to see him start back and clutch his hand, as if all the gold he had were within his grasp. "No"—he does not approve of promiscuous charities—he does not approve of letting the [illegible] know what and when he gives—"the right hand should not know what the left hand doeth." How his withered lips contracted as he spoke those holy words, which he made false and hateful by the false construction he gave them. Around him were a great multitude, whose duty he thought it was to listen to his public interpretation of the gospel of Jesus of Nazareth, who he thought were going the downward road to perdition because they did not subscribe to the tenets of "his Church," and attend on the ministrations [illegible]. His lamentations are long and loud that infidelity is rife in the land; and this is the way he thinks to stay the tide! He who said "receive thy sight" was not here, but there was [illegible] which closed a poor creature's eyes in darkness might be healed, and that [illegible] could have been easily proved, but he did not wish to hear. He is paid a liberal salary for his interpretation of the gospel; we wonder how his conscience allows him to receive what must be a specific sum, known to the right hand and the left of all people! He too passed on—would that he had heard the comments of the [illegible] compared with which one's are mild [illegible]. But the poor blind girl received, from those who are usually denominated heartless [illegible], a little sum which filled her [illegible]

[illegible]

There were never so many children and babies as this year, and the two which take the premium are really wonderful babies—one a beautiful boy, with long dark lashes, and more beautiful [illegible] he never tries, and the other a baby whose wardrobe [illegible] or wears [illegible] silver, and gold, and purple, which [illegible] trunks will scarcely hold. This is the distinction she covets, and we have no objection to allotting [illegible] ourselves we should prefer another kind. But we thought the young ladies would blush a little if they had heard the motive which a malicious bachelor ascribed to them in making themselves *so handy* with the little ones! First one and then another dandles them, and for their amiability in thus offering their services to weary mothers or negligent nurses, they are accused of endeavoring to recommend themselves in a most important department of woman's sphere. There is no such thing as satisfying these exacting lords of creation. If a woman goes out of her sphere, she is censured, and if she exhibits no higher ambition than to perform well her own peculiar duties, she must be censured all the same. We hope the babies will suffer no lack of attention for our revelations! "Birds of a feather flock together." How truly we see this exemplified in the groups which gather here and there upon these piazzas—the lovers of dress—the lovers of literature—the lovers of art—the lovers of gossip,—(by far the most contemptible)—the lovers of pleasure and dissipation, and the lovers of things serious and divine. And by far the most pleasant sight is the meetings and the greetings of those who have come to talk with one another. "Oh, it cheers me and keeps me young," said an old gentleman of eighty. "Here I meet my friends, and the waters renew my life current, so that it does not grow sluggish as years wear on." And this you would believe were you to see his quick step as he wends his way to the fountain ere the sun has scattered the dew-drops. But there are those who come here year after year, who only grow old the faster and fade the sooner. But with them it is all of life to live, and all of death to die.

It is the place to learn the value of all things earthly—to see of what strange material all the world is made up. OBSERVER.

LETTERS FROM COOL PLACES.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PROFILE HOUSE, FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H., Monday, July 28, 1856.

MR. EDITOR: A sojourn of nine days in this place has given me an opportunity to judge discriminately of its attractions. The scenery within view of this magnificent hotel far exceeds in grandeur that of the notch of the White Mountains, as seen from the Crawford House, now under the supervision of J. L. GIBB. Could you, this very day, escape from your quarters on Beekman and Nassau streets, and ere the going down of the sun seat yourself on the piazza of the building where these lines are penned, methinks you would at once exclaim, This is the spot whereat to pass the heated term! The first four days after my arrival, the temperature was such as to render fires quite attractive both morning and evening, and occasionally for the entire day! Rain has fallen at such intervals as to keep the roads free from dust, and the drives in this locality are surpassingly delightful. The ride to the Flume, five miles distant from this point, is one of those luxuries that even the most fertile imagination cannot adequately depict to one who has not been over the road in person. The morning air on this model avenue is, indeed, invigorating, and a good substitute for a dozen bottles of Congress Water. Lofty trees that form the margin of an extensive and beautiful woodland or extensive forest on either hand, completely screen the traveler from the sun. Mountains of varied form can be seen far above and beyond this forest, and their peaks, seemingly within a few feet of the cerulean sky, form no ordinary feature of this sublimest of landscapes.

The Flume should be visited by every tourist among these mountains; likewise the Pool, which is but a short distance from the former. The Basin is a gem of the greenest, if not of the first water, and by the roadside between the Profile House and the Flume Hotel. The latter, no pleasure-seeking traveler should fail to enter, and thence look down the extended valley between the mountains and hills seen from the parlor of this attractive establishment, which is conducted by the proprietors of the Profile House, and, therefore, a very desirable resting place for all who can appreciate the comforts and fascinations of a locality that the immortal MILTON would pronounce, were he now among the inhabitants of New-England, a substantial Summer Paradise. In close proximity to the Profile House is the "Old Man of the Mountains"—from whose incomparable face, or side-face, this hotel derives its name. This figure is undoubtedly the most remarkable natural curiosity in the world. England will please pardon this asseveration. The face is as well proportioned as if it had been carved by some accomplished sculptor. Its length, from the rim of the Roman cap which covers the head to the bottom of the chin, is sixty feet, though from the stand point where it is seen to the best advantage it is seemingly not more than two or two and a half feet. The expression of the face betokens earnest, anxious expectation—a steadfast gaze upon some far-distant object—perhaps a ship, on board which may be the long-absent grand-daughter of the expectant, elevated, if not elated, Rockonian, who has never been seen to turn his head either to the right or the left, nor even to wink, so intent is he upon discerning the far-off and never yet fully known creature of his enduring solicitude. Immediately beneath this noble and imposing countenance is a beautiful sheet of water, known as the "wash-basin" of the distinguished inhabitant or native of the mountains. This, however, is not *the* basin alluded to in a former part of my letter. The being who originated the above designation must have been a groveling personage, for no poetical or classical mind would ever imagine that the application of water, even of *such* water, to such majesty and grandeur could be necessary. This truly ravishing lakelet, nestled at the base of two mountains, is worthy of the careful notice of every pilgrim to the venerable hermit occupying the summit of one of the two—and as he stands by the margin thereof, at the going down of the sun, he must possess a heart harder than the rock out of which is formed this wonderful profile, if he fail to recall the words of Holy Writ: "That thy name is near, thy wondrous works declare."

Thus much for this celebrated fountain and the justly distinguished Old Man of the Mountains. In an opposite direction from this enchanting place is another favorite resort, viz.: Echo Lake. This notable spot is within a few moments' walk of the house, and constantly visited. Those who are familiar with the reverberations of the report of artillery at West Point, can readily believe that a similar echo among the mountains in this vicinity, from like cause, might be deemed by the credulous a voice from the dwelling of the Old Man, shouting in earnest tone the political battle-cry of the New-Hampshire electors, "FREMONT and free-dumb." FREMONT, by the way, is not the preferred candidate of the writer for President, but justice and fairness in the statement of facts require him to say that the name of BUCHANAN will not, however loudly proclaimed, produce the slightest response in this once-benighted section of New-England!

To return to my theme, from which I did not at the outset intend to be diverted by the remotest allusion to politics, I should be guilty of a gross neglect of duty to the traveling public were I to refrain from some special allusion to or mention of this most delightsome establishment, the Profile House, now under the admirable management of Messrs. TAFT & Co. For five weeks past I have been journeying from place to place, and a guest of sundry hotel [illegible] in three of the New-England States, but have found no such house as this. The house itself is a very spacious one, and a perfect pattern of neatness—its sleeping apartments are more like those appertaining to the private mansions of the affluent [illegible]

Its parlors are remarkably tasteful and exceedingly cheerful in their appearance. The drawing-room compares favorably, both in dimensions and furniture, with the corresponding apartments of the first-class hotels at Saratoga and Lebanon. The table is of a very high order, well supplied with trout fresh from the cool and crystal streams that abound in this region, and the dining-room is of large capacity, cleanly, and delightfully exempt from flies and heat—where hot coffee and tea, with such genuine cream to give zest to the flavor thereof, may be sipped or hastily drank without compelling the partaker to believe himself or herself in a vapor bath. Added to all this are courteous, willing attendants, to meet the wants and heed the requests of their employers' favored guests. There were nearly two hundred witnesses to the truth of the above statement at the table yesterday; a portion of whom left this morning for localities that will remind them of the comforts they left behind them. As stated at the commencement of my letter, this is *the* place for all who can, as well as wish so to do, to avoid the excessive heat that for weeks past has been and still is the topic of conversation and the burden of the newspaper press. This hotel stands midway between the lofty mountains that are within two hundred feet of it, and faces the Franconia Notch. The shadows cast by these mountains may be said to form the curtains of this attractive house—Mount Cannon on the one end and Eagle Cliff on the other. The former is frequently ascended by the guests, as from its summit (one mile and a half from its base) there is a remunerative view. One of the most striking features in the landscape is the thickly wooded valley, between the towering hills and exceeding high mountains, extending to the beautiful town of Plymouth, twenty miles distant. The road to the Flume Hotel is quite concealed by the dense foliage of the trees that form a green, leafy arbor the entire way, a distance of five miles; but the line of the road is distinctly traced by a long, narrow, dark belt running along the tops of these trees, which belt is formed by the space between said decorations of the aforesaid avenue.

Let every lover of Nature, every admirer of the works of our Creator, repair to these delectable mountains, and test for themselves the utter inability of finite mind to sketch even a shadow of their grandeur, their sublimity, their beauty.

Meanwhile, your and their obedient servant, J. H. W.

LEBANON SPRINGS.

Tableaux—Fancy Dress Ball—Preparations—Who Looked Well—Gayety and People at the Springs.

LEBANON SPRINGS, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856.

The season at Lebanon has reached its acme, and last night it exhibited its crowning glories in a set of tableaux and a grand fancy-dress ball, with the attendant dissipation of a midnight supper and a failure to act the part of the "early bird" which "catches the worm" on the morning thereafter. It is nine o'clock A. M. precisely, and there is scarcely a soul stirring in the hotel besides myself. It is interesting (to begin with the alpha of the whole affair) to observe the manner in which these festivities at a watering place are germinated and watered and brought to blossom. These things sprout like an oak from a very minute acorn. First the young people walking the piazzas speak of the unprojected project as something that *would* be delightful. "*Wouldn't* it be nice?" was the first interrogative admiration of an opinion on the subject that I heard expressed. Then the belles and beaux fall to canvassing the fitness of various candidates among them for parts in tableaux or fancy dress that they *might* assume if they *should* have them. The propriety of dressing Mr. Swallowtail as a gentleman of the old school affords an endless theme for conversation, and drives "small talk" from the field in utter rout. Mr. Town, as a country gentleman, is sent spinning like a top into the discussion, and all the pros and cons that can be brought to a focus are made to shed light upon the propriety or impropriety of the character. The older people are drawn into the lingual war, first as umpires, then as actual participants, and such an interest is by this time excited that it only needs some gentleman of leaderlike qualities to set the ball fairly in motion.

A mass meeting of the visitors at the Springs was held in the reception-room of Columbia Hall, in the beginning of the week, to arrange the preliminaries for the tableaux and ball. The subscription list for expenses was opened, characters assigned, and pabulum for dreams furnished to all the young ladies in the house, in contemplation of the consummation of their darling project. From that time until last evening the note of preparation has sounded on every side; parties of equestrians have ridden post-haste to Pittsfield and the neighboring towns in search of the wherewithal to be characteristic in their parts; a special messenger was dispatched to Albany to make purchases; the ladies and their maids have been busily plying the needle manufacturing Turkish costumes, trimming coats with gold lace and trimming their lamps at late hours, in their anxiety to have everything ready. At last the momentous occasion arrived. The tableaux were exhibited in the large dining hall, and although prepared on very short notice, were remarkably correct in posturing and dress.

The two pictures of Night and Morning were very much applauded. Miss McC—— represented the latter most gracefully.

"Taking the Veil," in two scenes, was encored. Miss EMMA F——K, of New-York, occupied the foreground as the candidate for convent incarceration. Mr. W——T was the Archbishop, and around him stood attendant priests and nuns. In "The Dull Lecture," Miss S——O, of Broadway, New-York, made a lovely sleeping beauty, and Mr. P——NE (who is a very lively man) was not recognized by his dearest friends in the character of an old man in white wig and spectacles.

I have not room to mention all who "acted well their parts." Mr. J. W. C., Jr., and Miss G——T would have been applauded by BYRON himself in the parts of "Selim" and "Zuleika," and if Sir WALTER SCOTT had seen Miss T——R, of Sixteenth-street, New-York, as "Rebecca," with Mr. F——N as "Ivanhoe," he would, I am sure, have recognized the beau ideals of his hero and heroine. Mr. S. T——R as a Marquis, and Miss A——R, of Albany, as his lady, looked exceedingly well.

At the conclusion of the tableaux the spacious drawing-room was thrown open, and soon crowded with the gaily dressed dancers. At twelve o'clock an elegant supper was provided, after which the German quadrille was danced to the music of the morning stars, which sang together long before the party was broken up.

It is gayer at Lebanon this year than it has been for several seasons. There are more young people here, and there is more life consequently. JOHN VAN BUREN has dropped in here and departed, staying (like all other politicians) but a little while in one place. Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY has also been here; and PARK BENJAMIN and family are spending the Summer here. A few weeks more the swallows of fashion will linger here, and then fly off on the first breeze from the North, for their homes in the cities and at the South.

EPISTOLOGRAPHOS.

The Storm at the Catskill Mountain House—Splendid Sight.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

We have had a wild, fierce storm here. The rain has fallen in torrents. The wind, night and day, has roared and whistled around the house, and tossed the branches of the trees about, and attacked our windows with the greatest violence. For two days we were in the clouds—a nice thing in poetry doubtless, but very damp and dismal to experience. Yesterday we were called out to look down upon the valley. We saw, apparently, a multitude of lakes, with trees and hills reflected in them. It was supposed at first to be an optical illusion; but it was a sad reality. The country below us is overflowed for miles. Bridges are carried away. The roads are under water, in many places several feet deep, and boats are plying from one hill to another to carry occasional travelers who are courageous enough to undertake a short journey. All communication between the mountains and the river, except this, is cut off. Stages which started yesterday morning to go down were compelled to return, after having tried several roads in vain. None have made the attempt to-day, and to-morrow morning they will try again. This interruption has never before occurred. Looking through a spy-glass at Catskill Landing, we see that the ice-houses, completed last season, have been undermined and nearly destroyed. We have had no papers or letters for two days, and are in a state of [illegible] seclusion. You cannot go fifty rods from the house in any direction. The lakes have flowed together. The water is eight or ten feet deep over the road to the Falls. There must be a magnificent torrent now pouring over the rocks at High Falls, but we cannot get there to see it. Two or three of us started out to make the attempt on foot, but we had to return. It must be a grand sight, such a vast body of water rushing over the brink and falling in one leap nearly two hundred feet! To-morrow we shall put on our waterproofs and make another attempt by boat and tree-bridges to secure a view of the unusual spectacle. Nothing but a great Spring freshet could give us such an opportunity.

The sky has not been clear to-day. We have not had the slightest glimpse of blue. But the landscape below has frequently been visible. The clouds would lift, and reveal the whole way over to the Berkshire hills. The long, cold rains have made the atmosphere wonderfully transparent. The Hudson—yellow as the Tiber—appears to be not more than a mile or two from us. The whole plain seems to be upheaved towards us. The forests stand out in clear relief from the general level, as if embossed upon it. We can discern the shapes of the hills, and even see the distinct branches of isolated trees. A large portion of the country is still submerged. As we cannot see any of the inhabitants, on account of the great height, as we look from the rocky verge of the mountain we can easily imagine ourselves standing upon Ararat after the Deluge, when the earth was slowly emerging from the waters. One thing is certain, we have a very comfortable ark here. Did we not know the indomitable energy of its proprietor we should be somewhat afraid that the provisions would give out. They went for milk this morning in a *boat*, and, by some means or another, we are confident the tables will be supplied; quieted on this point, we have all resigned ourselves to the imprisonment, and have a sense of homish and cosy seclusion. Fires are burning in the parlor and reading-room, and sociable circles gather round them, while others play at chess, or checkers, or make a small thunder for the retreating storm, by striving most earnestly for ten-strikes in the bowling alley. The merry laughter and pleasant voices of children ring through the house. Just now a bevy of young girls are frolicking with our giant artist right at our door, and his kindly, cheery responses to their mirth make his deep voice even more musical than it is in song. Bless the children! They have sunshine always.

Some of the visitors are anxious to get away to fulfill engagements; and some are solicitous for friends whom they expect to arrive from Europe. But most of us, could we get the TIMES daily, would be contented did this enlarged and improved Robinson Crusoeish life continue for a month. QUIENE.

Republicanism in Virginia—What Freedom means at the South.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WHEELING, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1856.

The Republican Association met last night in the Melodeon. Two or three hundred persons were present when I entered the Hall. After preliminary business, Dr. SMITH, of East Wheeling, was called upon for a speech. During the first half hour of his speech the Hall was very quiet. About this time a crowd came in, placed themselves in the part of the Hall near the door, and commenced hissing and interrupting the speaker. Mr. ISAIAH COOPER requested them to keep order, telling them that the Association had rented the Hall, and did not wish to be disturbed. The interlopers answered Mr. COOPER with deafening groans, hisses and yells. Dr. SMITH made an excellent speech on the principles of the Republican Party. He spoke for about an hour.

Mr. TIMMES, from near Triadelphia, Va., made a short but pretty speech. The speeches were mild, not a word was said that could offend any one, in their right senses. But the crowd near the door kept up a continual interruption with hisses, groans, yells, bleating and braying, crying out, "woolly horse," "take him down," "d—n the Abolitionists," "put him out," "put him down," "we're for FILLMORE," "we're for BUCK," "pull the wool over their eyes," "d—n them," "take them out," and the like. Amid "noise and confusion" the Association adjourned. As we passed out of the Hall, we were greeted with, "Hurrah for tar and feathers;" "Where's SMITH—tar and feather him;" "D—n the Abolitionists;" "Hang the Abolitionists;" "Cheers for FILLMORE;" "Cheers for BUCHANAN;" "Groans for the Woolly Hoss;" "D—n SMITH—tar and feather him;" "Where's THEAKER—put him in the river;" "D—n old THEAKER—if he ever comes this side again, we will put him in the river;" "Catch SMITH—tar and feather him."

Dr. SMITH, with four or five others, had stopped a few moments in the hall, when they came down, the door was fast; it was soon opened, and as Dr. SMITH came out, they caught him, dragging him along the street, but he got loose from them. Near the Post-Office they caught him again, knocking him down. Some of them were for tarring and feathering him, others for not hurting him much, only ducking him in the river. He got loose from them again, placed his back against the railing, told them not to touch him, he had a knife and would defend himself. They attempted to take or strike him, and he cut one of the crowd through the arm, and another through the side. A gentleman by the name of WHEAT ran up and got SMITH off to the McClure House. Here the Sheriff and his posse took the Doctor, taking him out the back way to the jail; meanwhile the crowd swearing if they could catch SMITH they would kill him, and no doubt they would, as they were very much excited.

This morning, Mr. WOODARD, of the Labelle Mills entered bail, to the amount of $500, for SMITH's appearance at the County Court. This Mr. THEAKER they threatened is a gentleman that speaks sometimes for FREMONT in Ohio. He was present last evening, but did not speak. Is not this Border Ruffianism, even here in the city of Wheeling? They are determined that the Republicans shall not form an Electoral Ticket, but they cannot hinder it. I understand they have sent word to Mr. THEAKER that if he comes over here they will tar and feather him. I have just learned that a Know-Nothing Lodge that met last night adjourned early, and came to the Melodeon, with the intention of breaking up the meeting of the Association. Are we to have the liberty of our opinions and the right to express them? If not, what are our liberties worth? We have a goodly number (more than many are aware of) in Western Virginia that are for Freedom of Speech, Freedom of the Press, Free Schools, Free Labor, Free Territories, Free Kansas and FREMONT. LIBERATUM.

A Fish Story.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune*, for whose veracity that journal vouches, writing from Portersville, on the 8th inst., relates the following story:

"Yesterday, the men in hauling the seine caught a monster in the form of a sawfish. They tied a rope to the saw and brought it into shallow water. Two mules, with ten to fourteen persons, with *all* their strength, could move it only a few feet at a time. After much exertion, they got it in water a foot deep, when began the measuring process. From the end of the saw to the end of the tail measured sixteen feet nine inches; from fin to fin, across the back, eight feet; depth, from back to stomach, three feet. Dr. MOORE thinks its weight 5,000 pounds. The liver alone weighed 400 pounds, from which a barrel of oil was obtained. A thousand eggs, from the size of a marble to twelve inches in circumference, were taken from it. It presented the appearance of a boat turned bottom upwards. We enjoyed seeing it skinned and dissected, feeling that such fish should not be allowed in our [illegible]"

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Money Appropriations of Congress—The Difference in the Division [illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 22, 1856.

The Black Democracy are still shrieking for Slavery. Having got all the money and land they want, they now revert to the first principle of their organization, and shriek for Slavery. Shrieking for Slavery is now the sole pursuit of their lives, as the spread of Slavery is the main object of their existence. The general voice of the party culminates in one grand howl for more Slavery. It is their last political tenet, and the sole survivor of a promising brood of doctrines which once formed a fair capital for a respectable business.

In saying that the "Black Democracy" have obtained all the land and money they want, I have the facts to sustain me, and they afford me an opportunity to correct a slander circulated by the Shriekers for Slavery against the Republicans. This false charge is that the Republicans have combined with speculators to plunder the public land. It may be remarked as introductory to the exposure, that the "Black Democracy" inaugurated the policy of giving away the Public lands for railroad purposes, only they struggled with some considerable success to confine these grants to the Southern States.

The following grants were made under the auspices of the Black Democracy, when the Democracy was a shade whiter than now:

	Acres.
To the Illinois Central Railroad Company	2,500,000
To certain Railroad Co.'s in Arkansas	3,000,000
To certain Railroad Co.'s in Missouri	3,500,000
Total for Railroads	9,000,000
To Northern States of Swamp-lands, about	10,000,000
To Southern States of Swamp-lands, about	26,000,000

During the present session the following grants have been made for railroad improvements. The quantities given are estimated by members of the Committee on public lands:

		Acres.
Wisconsin		2,225,000
Michigan		1,500,000
Iowa		1,800,000
Free States		5,525,000
Louisiana	2,500,000	
Mississippi	1,500,000	
Alabama	1,250,000	
Florida	1,750,000	
Slave States		7,000,000
Total amount granted		12,525,000

Here, then, we have a miniature illustration of the operation of this government. The North has paid two-thirds of the price of these lands, pays two-thirds of the taxes producing the funds which defray the cost of surveying and managing them; and in their distribution gets one-third of them. This disposes of one libel cast upon the Republicans by the Black Democracy.

In respect to the revenue, the case is nearly the same. There was appropriated at the late session, as near as can be ascertained, $70,000,000. To this amount the Republicans have repeatedly voted to add $14,000,000 for the use of the army, an addition which had been opposed by the Black Democracy as a solid body. The army appropriation would have swelled the aggregate expenditures for this one year, to OVER EIGHTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, not one dollar of which goes to the payment of the public debt, nor to any extraordinary object of disbursements. But the Black Democracy have united in demanding the disbanding of the army, and in turning loose the officers and men, without pay and without shelter, unless that army can be employed in spreading black Slavery over free Territories, and in supporting murderers and incendiaries employed in the same mission. The Representatives of the people have yet resisted as successfully as nobly, this obvious scheme, and have refused the supplies necessary to carry out this scheme of the Black Democracy.

Which section loses in this case? Of the whole $80,000,000 I could show that fully two-thirds are expended in and for the Slave States; out of the Army appropriations much more than that proportion goes to the South. Look at the Army; how is it distributed? Not one-tenth of it is employed in or for the Free States where the revenue is raised. It is stationed in Kansas to support LECOMPTE, DONELSON and JONES, in harrying, wasting, shooting and hanging free citizens of Free States; in Florida hunting a handful of fugitive Indians through swamps and hammocks where white men cannot live; in Texas defending her from Indian wars provoked by her own severities; in Oregon and on the Pacific, in enforcing a policy which the Free States have uniformly resisted.

If the South and her allies in Congress do not want these military appropriations, why should the North grieve for the loss of them? If they shall, by the factious opposition of the sham Democracy, be irrecoverably lost, we shall be saved taxation to an immense amount, and if the South is deprived of that defence which her institutions require, the conclusion is irresistible that she believes herself able to defend herself, and does not need the aid of the General Government. Why should we force this money upon her? In perfect seriousness I do not think it will be any detriment to us if these appropriations shall be suspended for the next four months. In truth I think it would work a great reform and accomplish much in restoring the purity of the Government and the people. AQUIDAY.

General Passenger and Baggage Line.

CLEVELAND, (O.,) Friday, Aug. 15.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your issue of the 6th inst. appears a report of a session of the "Councilmen's Committee on Ordinances," to hear remonstrants against the establishment of a Passenger and Baggage Line, in which occurs the following:

"Mr. BRADLEY was violently opposed to the entire movement, deeming such a line uncalled for and unnecessary. He said that the number of strangers who arrive in the City daily is between 5,000 and 6,000, and that the majority are conveyed to the hotels by the hotel coaches, and the traveling public are well accommodated. He added that the Baggage Expresses in western cities had proved failures, mainly because they favored certain hotels above others, and that a similar evil would be likely to prevail here were this measure carried."

I will leave the traveling public itself to judge of the correctness of the first portion of the above statement, but inasmuch as your journal has given this report the benefit of its widely extended circulation, I must respectfully beg leave to assure Mr. BRADLEY that he has been grossly misinformed, *and that there is not one word of truth* in his assertion concerning the failures of lines in western cities. I have been for some years past in this "Passenger and Baggage" business in two of these "Western Cities," and am intimately acquainted with its operation in every city where it has been introduced, and I *know* that the business is fairly and firmly established in St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburg, &c., to the entire satisfaction of the traveling public, railroad companies, and those hotels who choose to have their business done in this way, and that no failure from the cause he alleges, *or from any other cause*, has occurred, or is likely to occur, in any one instance. It is the policy of the passenger and baggage lines in each city, while doing business for so many different routes and hotels, to allow no shadow of preference for any particular interest, but on the contrary to make a standing rule to discharge any employé who uses any influence for or against any railroad, steamboat or hotel. A rigid adherence to this policy would be even more necessary in New-York, and could be as easily enforced. The movement in New-York originated with some of your prominent railroad and hotel managers, who were influenced solely by public considerations, among which was a desire to see some regular system adopted in place of the present irregular, inconvenient, and *rather* expensive method by which strangers get to and from your hotels and depots. The plan is simply to place an agent upon each train of cars arriving in the city, whose duty it becomes to take up baggage-checks for any locality and to furnish the passenger a carriage ticket for his ride thither, doing the whole service for a sum not exceeding twenty-five cents. An association of gentlemen was formed to carry on this business, subject to severe restrictions, to prevent abuse. They have applied to the City Council for the ordinary license, and it was this application that was being considered at the meeting of the Committee [illegible]

[illegible] Ordinance alluded to. As far as I am capable of judging, the public expression in your City is greatly in favor [illegible]

Very respectfully, [illegible]

LITERARY ITEMS.

A new opponent of MACAULAY has appeared in the person of Mr. [illegible] who has just put forth a pamphlet to rehabilitate the character of [illegible] DALRYMPLE, from the grave charges [illegible] preferred against him by the great historian. [illegible] from being the character Mr. M[illegible] him to have been, Mr. DIXON [illegible] viewed as a statesman, as a [illegible] have fighting the battles of his [illegible] private or domestic life, his [illegible] with unsullied honor [illegible] charge that Mr. MACAULAY derived [illegible] his charges from CHAMBER'S "*Life of* JAMES [illegible]" he characterizes as "a work of no authority."

The London *Literary* journals are making merry over an unfortunate wight—one [illegible]—who has just put forth a volume in [illegible] under the title of *England in Time of War*. In the verses of the Poem the word "wold" occurs [illegible] two times, and the ejaculation "Oh!" no less than thirty. The first two verses will answer as a sample:

"Oh the wold, the wold,
Oh the wold, the wold!
Oh the Winter's [illegible]
Oh the level dark,
Oh the wold, the wold,
the wold!

Oh the wold, the wold,
Oh the wold, the wold!
Oh the mystery
Of the blasted tree
Oh the wold, the wold,
the wold!"

Mr. BENSON J. LOSSING, author of the *Field Book of the Revolution*, is engaged in the preparation of a *Family History of the United States*, to be issued by MASON BROTHERS in the Fall. It will be published in style uniform with that of the *Field-Book*, will be profusely illustrated, and brings the history of the country down to the Presidential Election of this year, in one volume of five or six hundred pages.

BAYLE ST. JOHN, injured in the feelings by the comments of the *Examiner* upon his *Subalpine Kingdom*, justifies himself in a letter to the editor. He denies that he recommended the establishment of a Republic in Italy, but says that "the best thing which could happen for that country would be its union with the House of Savoy."

A library edition of NAPIER's *History of the Peninsular War* is in preparation by ROUTLEDGE. It is to be in five volumes, with portraits and maps.

VICTOR HUGO's *Contemplations* are announced for sale by our booksellers in the Paris edition. No English translation has appeared as yet.

The London *Morning News* has quite an elaborate commendatory notice of Professor AYTOUN's new poem, "Bothwell."

It is announced that the first number of Mr. THACKERAY's new serial novel is nearly ready for publication.

The *Publishers' Circular* of this City has passed under the Editorial care of Mr. ROSE, late Editor of the *Criterion*.

APPLETONS announce as in press Miss WARNER's new book, the *Hills of the Shatemuc*.

The London *Critic*, in a notice of [illegible], has these comments:

"If LONGFELLOW has come to be pleased with and proud of the public recognition of his genius, he will find that credit not so much in laudatory reviews as in the two undeniably clever parodies which head this article. Now, one of two results: either HIAWATHA is a splendid poem, or its author had, before the advent of *Hiawatha*, displayed splendid qualities. A great poem is frequently parodied for its greatness, because, being great, it is popular; or a bad poem is parodied because its author is illustrious, and ought to be [illegible] of printing a trashy work. But, of all the [illegible] of musical scribes, who delight in doing second-hand work, few, it may, have ever [illegible] their talents by parodying a wretched poem [illegible] by an insignificant author. "Hiawatha" and "The Lily and the Bee" have both been parodied, but these two very dissimilar [illegible]."

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR proposes the following queries to the Editor of the *Daily News*:

SIR: I was about to propose a question to the editor of that useful publication, *Notes and Queries*. But perhaps there may be found among your readers some one who can answer these inquiries:

First—Whether the Romans, in their most desperate and degraded condition, would have laid down their fortunes and their lives for MESSALINA?

Secondly—Whether such a mother and daughter ever sat successively on any throne as the Spaniards have tolerated upon theirs?

Thirdly—Whether the Goths, on their invasion of Rome, acted with such perfidy as the ruler of France against that city?

Fourthly—Whether the two women, when justice was more popular, would not have been drawn at the cart's tail, and the man [illegible] with an inside place?

Fifthly—Whether it is improbable that the English Government, having countenanced the violation of our late treaty by Russia in regard to Ismail and Kars, will permit and sanction the partition, or isolation, of Piedmont?

Sixthly—Whether, if TACITUS were living, he could write so favorably *De moribus Germanorum*?

FINE ARTS.

DELAROCHE's painting of "Marie Antoinette coming from Judgment," has been returned to Paris by GOUPIL & Co. It was brought out under bonds of $10,000, and the exhibitors were obliged to effect an insurance upon it for $10,000. It is the property of a German Count, who values it at 200,000 *francs*. It was returned to him by the *Persia*. The proposition to exhibit it for a short period in Boston was relinquished, it is said, in consequence of troubles at the Custom House.

The artist BINGHAM goes out to Paris immediately to superintend the finishing of the engraving from his great picture of "Stump Speaking." An unfinished copy of the engraving, large size, is at GOUPIL's. The orator, laying down the law to the admiring throng of rustic hearers, produces an admirable effect.

Artists are busy at Niagara painting new views of the Falls and Rapids, to be engraved in Germany for a sumptuous work on the *Scenery of America*, now preparing for publication. Some of the artists engaged in the work here have head-quarters in Brooklyn, and the series of views is accumulating rapidly.

The London Society of Arts had recently one hundred candidates for the office of Assistant Secretary. A Committee of Investigation reduced the list of eligibles to sixteen, and, out of this number, but five were reported as fully qualified. The Council elected Mr. CHARLES CRITCHETT.

An Italian refugee has come into possession of a picture, said to be an original sketch of a *Holy Family*, painted by RAPHAEL, for FRANCIS I. of France. The picture has just been discovered in Florence.

Crops and Politics in Oneida County, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The crops in this district have turned out first-rate. Even the farmers could not find fault with the yield. Considerable Winter wheat was raised in the county; it escaped the weevil, and was saved without any of it getting wet. The crops of rye and oats were also got in safe. For a while the weather was very dry, but now the rainy season has set in, and it seems more like November than August. This weather will be of immense benefit to corn, potatoes, buckwheat, &c., and should it continue for a short time great crops of the above-mentioned articles will be raised. On account of the high price of produce last year every thing in the shape of seeds were planted and sowed, and I hope for the sake of the city that the final result will be "cheap food."

In regard to politics, although I am not a Republican, I am strongly of the opinion that "free soil, free speech, FREMONT, &c.," will carry the day. There is no use in opposition. This [illegible] Democratic county will go for Republican principle, by at least one thousand majority. [illegible]

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Instruction.

Special Report for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The lecture of this evening was by Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. It was an exceedingly able and interesting one, occupying an hour and a half in its delivery. The basis of remark was, the nature and uses of learning and its influence upon labor. We everywhere realize, said he, and freely admit that learning has claims to gratitude for all forms of civilization and cultivated life, and that it is intimately interwoven with all good. Life should be utilitarian, not with the idea that money is the only or chief good to be attained, but with a conception which leads to seeking it for ourselves as a means of usefulness to others, and accepts the good that falls to others as the common lot of all. Words and terms have to different minds various significations, and we often find definitions changing in the progress of years. Bailey says learning is skill in languages or science. Walker adds to this, what he calls literature, skill in anything good or bad. Webster adds knowledge acquired by experience, experience or observation. Locke says a man of much reading may be very much knowing and very little learned.

It is important, too, in considering this subject, to keep in view the personal duties and relations which the Creator has imposed upon us as members of the human race. The knowledge of these relations and duties is one kind of learning; and the disposition to practice them is another and a higher form. The first is the learning of theology; the latter of the practical Christian. Learning includes, no doubt, a knowledge of the languages, science, and all literature; but it also includes much else, and this much else may be more important than all the rest. It is sometimes questioned whether there is more learning in or out of the schools. It is certain that it was a dark age when learning was limited to the schools. Prof. Guyot said of us Americans, that we give credit to our schools which belongs to the world. Looking at your world, said he, with the eye of a European, it appears to me that your world is doing more and your schools less than is generally believed. I am inclined, said the Lecturer, to give a qualified assent to this observation. One of the improvements in education has been the training of female mind, so that the mother may better educate her own offspring. This has given rise to some excesses of opinion and conduct. But the world is entirely safe, especially the self-styled "lords of creation," and they may advocate education without regard to sex, and leave the effect to those laws of nature which are universal and cannot be permanently avoided or disobeyed.

The ... of education has strangely increased, and ... [illegible] ... in our farms and in our shops. Though there have been great changes for the better in our schools during the last twenty-five years, they are not greater than those made in the same time on our farms and in our mechanics' shops. The press is both a source and a product of learning. The newspaper press in this country, having its centre in New-York, has a greater influence than that of any other country. In securing news by telegraph, in general enterprise, and in the wise management of the press here, it is not at all behind that of England. The American journalist writes literally for the million. This fact is an important one, as it furnishes a standard of the taste of the people. The mass of newspaper readers are not highly educated persons, and newspapers do not trouble themselves much about colleges and their professors; but they seek to please and instruct the great body of the people, who know nothing of colleges except through the newspaper. We have been accustomed to infer the character of the ancient Greeks and Romans from the speeches of their orators. In the same way we may infer the character of the American people from the articles in the public press. The newspaper is and must be the truest representative of the progress of the people.

Within the last quarter of a century there have been town libraries established, and various associations, under different names, for mutual improvement, and where they are sustained for any length of time, the learning of the people must be rapidly improved. Some town libraries, however, are not free from serious faults, and so some lectures before lyceums and other associations are little adapted to improve. When amusement is sought for through a whole course of lectures, the lecture room becomes a theatre of dissipation, so much so as to be unworthy the countenance of any body of intelligent people. Wit, and even drollery, may be interspersed in fitting places at the seasoning of an entertainment; but for instruction and improvement no lecture should have for its staple attempts at wit. In the selection of books for a town library, care should be taken to select those that will improve the morals and the taste. Hon. Edward Everett gave, in July last, $500, to aid in founding a library for his native town of Dorchester, and Hon. Abbott Lawrence, in 1824, gave the same amount for his native town. These donations are noble, because they are conceived in a spirit of comprehensive liberality. They are worthy of imitation, and there are few New-England towns which have not given to the world one son able to give so much to the cause of general learning. Such a library in every town would double the number of reading persons, and thus double the number of well educated people, for those who have acquired a taste for reading are more likely to study and reflect.

Institutes and clubs also increase general learning. Knowledge thus begets knowledge. There can be no greater national calamity than a laboring population delving at tasks daily with no opportunity for intellectual culture. The valuation of Massachusetts in 1850 was $[illegible],000,000; but much of this should be deducted for depreciation in land since the beginning of the colony through bad a system of agriculture. The principle of association has not been, as yet, so beneficial to farmers as to mechanics. But agricultural knowledge has made the greatest increase within the last ten years. Libraries and lectures for the operatives in manufactories may also do much to increase general knowledge. Such opportunities the operatives in the factories at Lawrence now have, through the wise beneficence of the managers. It is not a given amount of bone and muscle that we wish to buy when we hire the services of a laborer, but we want an intelligent spirit to control the muscular force, a spirit that can understand and operate the nicest machinery and labor intelligently and therefore with the greater success. In proportion to population we are daily dispensing with manual labor, and yet we are daily increasing the amount of production. As each laborer, with a given force, produces a greater amount, the price of the article produced is lessened, and thus the whole people are benefited. No ignorant people can escape poverty. Learning is sure to produce wealth, but wealth is not certain to promote learning. In England an attempt has been made to show that vice has increased in proportion to education. This is false. Suppose a case—such a one as never did exist—that crime should increase as the people were educated, without any increase of population. Would this prove that learning makes men worse? By no means. By education the business and peculiar transactions are multiplied, and temptation to crime, especially to crimes against property, are multiplied in an equal ratio. The absence of crime is owing to an absence of temptation, and not to an increase of virtue.

Mr. Boutwell then reviewed the recent discussion in the British Parliament, on the effect of a National System of Education, to which the speakers, in some cases objected, on the ground that the boys would then be taken from the farms, and the crops would not be weeded, and also that the farmers could not support their families, being now aided by the small wages received for the labor of the boys. The whole review was a keen satire upon the arguments of Messrs. Ball and Drummond, and excited the deep interest of the audience as well as wonder that such arguments could have been seriously urged in the national Legislature of such a nation as England.

In conclusion, Mr. Boutwell referred to the great contributions which learning has made to the laborer in the power which it has given, under Christianity, to break down every unnatural distinction in society and to render labor of every sort honorable and respectable, and among all classes. Ignorance is the degradation of labor, and when laborers, as a class, are ignorant, their vocation is necessarily despised by some, and being shunned by some is likely to be despised by others. This point was fully and admirably illustrated, and then at about 9½ o'clock the Institute adjourned.

The meetings of the Institute have thus far been well attended, notwithstanding the inclement storm for the last day and night, and neither rain above nor mud below could deter the members from taking their places promptly and participating with unabated interest in the exercises. The zeal manifested, even by the female teachers, is such as "Many waters cannot quench, nor floods drown."

THURSDAY MORNING.

The exercises of the Institute were opened with prayer to-day by Rev. Dr. Ide, of Springfield. The business in order then was the discussion of the topic, The importance of awakening in the minds of parents a deeper interest in the educational welfare of their children.

Prof. Crosby, of Boston, thought it rather strange that it was found necessary to discuss such a question. According to the appointment of the Author of the Universe, parents, above all others, are those whose duty it is to see to the education of their children. Why then should teachers, most of whom, perhaps, are not parents, inquire on this subject? It would seem that according to the natural course of things, parents should no more need to have an interest awakened than there should be need to awaken the sun to the duty of illuminating the world, or water to run down hill. One reason why such a necessity does exist seems to be because the work of education has been treated as not belonging especially to parents, but as being confined to others. The theory has been that the State must do the work without the coöperation of parents. The question is, it is true, continually put how teachers shall interest parents in the schools? This phraseology is all wrong, and it ought to be, how can teachers best coöperate with parents whose work it is to educate their offspring? All our language should go on the supposition that the work belongs primarily to them. It is the business of teachers to labor with parents, and until this feeling prevails it is vain to attempt to secure coöperation. Parents are now too busy to coöperate; they feel, "our school is very good;" and though they admit that another school in a neighboring town needs attention, their own is always a good one. The more the education of the child is taken out of the hands of the parents the more difficult it will be to secure the necessary coöperation. There are various ways to lead parents to help; but more especially is it to be done by leading them to feel that the training of their children is their work and not that of the teacher. They must determine themselves what shall be the moral and intellectual character of their children. Children cannot be educated as they should be without educating the parents. A teacher can make little progress in training a child who is under his care but six hours a day to a keen and sensitive discernment and observation of principle; he cannot train him to be noble in character, thoughtful, to have good taste and propriety in all his deportment, when the moment he leaves the school he goes into the midst of influences directly opposed to all this,—when after having received a lesson on the observance of truth he is taught a lesson of deceit at home,—when after he has been spoken to at school in regard to delicacy and propriety of language he is taught at home a lesson of grossness,—when after instruction upon kindness and forgiveness he receives at home a lesson of rudeness, violence, anger and revenge. How can he be made thoughtful and studious when he goes from school into an atmosphere of mere frivolity? If the child is to be educated, we must also educate the parents. The teacher should, therefore, interest himself in every work for the advancement of education in the community where he is, and should try to establish, where there are none, Educational Associations. In some cases direct addresses to parents may be of great advantage. Let it not be the feeling that education is a compulsory matter,—that the State requires so much, and the teacher requires also so much work and so much regular attendance. They will be led to feel that there are so many claims that they are some of them unreasonable, and thus an antagonistic feeling will be excited between the teachers and parents and the teacher and pupils—the teacher drawing and the pupils throwing themselves on the defensive and holding back, and finally hating both the school and the teacher.

Gideon F. Thayer, Esq., of Boston, took a different view of the matter, and thought it not difficult to get parents interested in the education of their children. They are naturally interested in them, and they of course desire their advancement in education. If they do not visit the schools, it is because they have confidence in the teacher, and feel that he will do his duty. If they thought matters were going wrong they would visit the schools. The schools in Boston show that where there are good thoroughly qualified teachers, there is always an interest felt in the schools. The remedy then for a want of interest is to get thoroughly qualified teachers. Let the schools be made attractive, the teachers be affable, gentle, generous, and scholars and parents will take an interest in the work.

Mr. J. W. Bulkley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., could not agree with the last speaker. If he had not been born and nursed in the Cradle of Liberty, he had lived sufficiently near to have heard the lullabys, when from time to time that glorious spirit has been evoked on the subject of education. But Boston, and Massachusetts even, are not the whole of our country. As to the certainty that there will be an interest in the school when the teacher has fidelity and fitness, he could not subscribe to it. Even the Great Teacher did not always meet with success, and He taught His disciples that when their doctrines were not received in one city to go to another. A teacher with the talents of an angel, and the fidelity of the Saviour himself, might not secure an interest in his school, in some places, and among some parents. Nor could he quite agree that the neglect to visit schools was always because of the confidence felt in the teacher. So far as his own experience and observation had gone it had been the reverse. In many cases fathers and mothers are more wedded to the love of money than to the welfare of the minds and hearts of their children. They feel that the teacher is *in loco parentis*, and they are willing contentedly to leave the matter to him. Parents ought to be interested so as to become acquainted with the school and know whether their children may safely go there. Nor could he agree with Prof. Crosby that the influence used to bring the children into the schools should be persuasion only. Coercion even should be used if necessary. There are parents who neglect to send their children to schools, and in large cities thousands will grow up in vice, unless made compulsorily to go into the schools, and will only furnish materials for mobs instead of good citizens.

An explanation was made by Mr. Crosby that he was not opposed to an exercise of coercion as a rare and last resort.

Nathan Hedges, Esq., of Newark, N. J., said that the teacher might be as wise and well prepared for his work as it was possible to be, and yet he would feel in the village or country school, however it might be in the City of Boston, the need of the sustaining countenance of parental interest and influence. Every man who has spent ten years in teaching in any school has felt the need of open, manifest parental coöperation in the school room, and it is useless for anybody to ignore this fact. It has been said that the teacher stands *in loco parentis*. But he stands too often alone there; the parents are away over on the other side of the street, and he is struggling with a hundred young, active, and thoughtless minds, and frequently his hands are weak and he feels that he cannot sway them aright without the aid of the parents; and unless he is a man of remarkable power he cannot do it. Mr. Hedges' remarks were very earnest and able, and his position was defended by several apt illustrations. As one instance of the effect of visiting parents by teachers, he referred to the remarkable fact that one teacher in N. J., who commenced teaching and boarding round in 1816, is still there in the same school, and has been ever since teaching and boarding round. He secures not only an interest on the part of the parents, but he has the whole district under his influence, almost standing there steadily teaching for more than forty years, and there he will stand and teach as long as he can stand up anywhere.

Messrs. Mack, of Cambridge, and Morse, of Hartford, also spoke on the necessity for special efforts to interest parents in the work.

After a brief recess, Hon. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, was introduced, to occupy the hour which was assigned for a lecture by Hon. S. S. Randall, Superintendent of Schools in New-York City. Mr. Barnard made the principal subject of his lecture, which he was of course called upon, without preparation, to give, the propriety of entirely free Schools. He thought all Schools should be subject to some conditions, that their advantages should be enjoyed only on the ground of compliance with certain regulations, established by proper authority. He believed the theory of free Public Schools to be wrong. He said he was aware he was uttering a heresy; but he did not believe the entire expense of public schools should rest upon the whole community. The principle should be maintained that the duty of sustaining the schools rests primarily on the parent, who should be required to make a contribution of some amount, though it might be a small one, toward the support of the school. Half the expense was to rest on the parent, according to the original idea of Public Schools in Connecticut and Massachusetts. At the same time Public Schools cannot be had unless the duty of the public is recognized, at the same time, to help sustain the schools. It is a great mistake among the friends of education that, to make education universal it must be perfectly free. The word "free," as formerly applied to the schools, meant liberal in the sense that an extended and liberal course of instruction was given. The original free schools of Charlestown, Boston and Salem—and this name applied to them. One of the first free Grammar Schools, taught by that veteran, Ezekiel Cheever, was not free in the sense that no tuition was paid, for we find he brings in his bill for tuition of ... [illegible] ... against Mr. Thornton.

The history of free schools was then referred to particularly to sustain the position taken, and references were made to plans of education in several European countries, and especially in England, where he thought more was being done for general education than would be supposed from the remarks of Mr. Boutwell in his lecture of last evening. Many of the evidences of attention to common education in England were then cited. Mr. B. thought that even reform schools should be supported in part by parents, and also that they should help even to support their own children, if they were convicted of crimes that caused their imprisonment in the State Prison.

Several topics were suggested in the course of the lecture as matters for the consideration of teachers, and among others he would be in favor of a change in the manner of appointment of men to certain civil offices under the Government, so that candidates should be subjected to a public competing examination before a proper Board of Examiners, as is now done in reference to appointments for certain offices in the East India service. He said that in consequence of this examination it had been found that competitors from the universities of Scotland were generally unsuccessful, the offices being taken by those educated at the English universities. There had been an inquiry instituted as to the cause; and a change in the course of instruction had been the result. And this change was likely to go on and affect the schools and academies of Scotland and lead to their improvement.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell rose at the close of Mr. Barnard's remarks and took issue most decidedly with him on the doctrine that the Public Schools should not be perfectly free, but as the hour for adjournment had come, he was unable to go into an extended argument in reply.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The discussion which was interrupted by the adjournment, was resumed this afternoon. Mr. Boutwell first took the floor in defence of the system of free schools for all. He said, with reference to the allusion by Mr. Barnard to his lecture last evening, and his remarks in regard to education of the common people there, that he did not intend to convey the idea that the sentiments expressed by Messrs. Drummond and Ball were held by the people of England generally, but that they were held by some there; and there was reason to fear that some in this country hold to similar views. He thought they afforded a good opportunity to present these *erroneous opinions and to condemn them.* But the statement to which he did take exception in the lecture of Mr. Barnard this forenoon was, that the parent should, to any extent, however small, be required to the education of his child. He understood Mr. Barnard to maintain the position that education should be sustained and directed by the public; but that in the end the parents who send their children to school should be made to contribute something to the support of the school. That is a view which he would endeavor to refute. He would always hesitate about adopting any precedent as a rule where it comes in conflict with a well-settled principle. If the principle of divided responsibility is applied to the cause of education, he could not accept it. The family is the element of the State. If that be so, it is the duty of the family to educate its members to the duties of the family, and then when the members of the family come to have duties to the State, it is the duty of the State to enable them to perform all the duties that rest upon them as members of the State. Here the right and duty of the State both come in to require that public instruction shall be given to all the members of the family, so that they may perform their duty to the State.

Mr. Barnard denied that he had uttered a word here or anywhere, unfavorable to the duty or right of the State to establish public schools. He had never said a word to ignore public schools. He yielded to no man in his devotion to the interest of the public schools.

Mr. Boutwell withdrew the application of his remarks to a certain extent, and then resumed his argument in favor of entirely free schools, and at considerable length advocated the principle, that it is the duty of the State to furnish education to all; to take the children, and give them the means of elementary, high-school and collegiate instruction, from the lowest to the highest, that is needed by any of the citizens of the State.

Mr. Barnard responded, and vindicated the principle that while it is the duty of the State to take the general responsibility of public instruction, it should require of parents, as a means of securing their interest in the schools, some conditions, and of those who are able to pay, a small contribution towards the expense of sustaining education. In the case of those who are unable to pay, the condition or capitation tax should be abated. The views of Mr. Barnard were very ably presented, and the discussion between these two distinguished gentlemen was decidedly able, and both manifested the most determined adherence and attachment to the doctrines they had espoused.

Right Rev. Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island, was then introduced as the last lecturer, and his topic —*The office of the Teacher and its responsibilities*— was presented in a highly interesting manner, and his remarks were eminently practical.

At the close of his address, resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Springfield for their hospitality, to the Local Committee for their kind and efficient services, to the City Government for the free use of their noble Hall, to the several Railroads that had favored the Institute, and especially to the hundreds of ladies, who, in spite of the unpropitious weather, had been present to cheer and encourage the members of the Institute in their work, were unanimously adopted.

The President then congratulated the members of the Institute on the fact that notwithstanding the adverse circumstances of the weather, the exercises of the Institute had been carried out according to the original plan with only one exception, and that the lectures and discussions had been of so high an order and so eminently appropriate and valuable. He expressed the hope that the humblest teacher present would bear in mind that he or she was engaged in the same great work as the highest officer in a University, and be stimulated to renewed efforts in knowledge and virtue.

The Doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," &c., was then sung, according to established custom, and the exercises were closed. It is probably safe to say that the meetings of the Institute this year have been as successful in every respect as they ever were on any occasion.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commissioners of Health.

The Board met yesterday, at the City Hall. Present, Isaac O. Barker, Esq., Walter F. Concklin, Secretary, and a quorum of members.

The following cases were reported upon by the Health Officer for the final action of the Board, with the annexed results:

Brig *Iceori*, from Rio, 22d, with copper. All hands reported well, and port healthy. Has been cleansed and fumigated,—allowed to proceed to the City in five days.

Brig *Florinda*, from Cardenas, 22d, with sugar and molasses. No sickness on passage nor in port. Cardenas has been very sickly during the early part of the season, but it has now abated. Cargo to be lightered and sent to the City in ten days.

Ship *Eliza Mallory*, from Leghorn, 22d, with marble and rags; allowed to proceed. Rags not to be landed in New-York or in Brooklyn.

Bark *James Churchill*, from Cardenas, 22d, wood and sugar. Crew all well. Vessel to be purified and fumigated. To remain at Quarantine ten days, and then to lighter and send to the City, if all remain well.

Brig *Laurel*, from Guantanamo, Cuba, 23d, with sugar and tobacco, and a crew of six persons. Captain died 26th July, of consumption. Ship has been thoroughly fumigated. Ordered to discharge on lighters.

The owners of the schooner *John A. Stanley*, of Charleston, asked permission to come up, which was not granted,—the former decision being maintained.

Schooner *Marietta*, Smith, from Port au Platte, St. Domingo: a petition was received from her owners asking to be allowed to proceed, which was refused.

Bark *Amanda* from San Juan de los Remedios, a new vessel—her owners asked permission to bring her up, which was granted.

Bark *John Griffin* discharged cargo 7 days since. Referred to the Health Officer.

Brig *Hope* from Cardenas, at Quarantine 27 days. The Board reconsidered but sustained their former decision.

Brig *John Boynton* at Quarantine since Aug. 2. On petition, her case referred to Health Officer to report.

The brig *Truxillo*, on petition allowed to come up in 10 days if all well.

Bark *Grand Turk* from Cardenas, 24th, sugar and molasses, all hands well. Cargo to be lightered 5 days after arrival.

Bark *Carniola* from Turks Island, 24th inst., with sugar. No sickness on board, has been fumigated—allowed to proceed.

Brig *Montserrat*, from Carthagena, 24th, with coffee, hides, bark, and five passengers. Allowed to proceed after fumigation, but not to land the hides in the City.

Brig *Almeda*, from Bermuda, 24th inst., with mahogany and one passenger. To proceed in three days.

Schooner *Albert Mason*, from Charleston, S. C., with wheat; all well. Cargo to be lightered and sent to City in five days.

Bark *Dudley*, New-Orleans, 24th, merchandise. No sickness on passage or in port. New-Orleans reported as remarkably healthy. To proceed in five days, after fumigation.

Brig *Rosamond Bella*, from Ponce, P. R., with sugar and molasses. To be lightered in ten days, and sent to City.

Schooner *M. E. Gambell*, 23d, from Africa, with two passengers, ivory and hides. Allowed to have a stream permit, but not to land the hides.

Bark *Vicker*, from Africa, with peanuts. Allowed to proceed in five days.

Schooner *Brooklyn*, from Maracaibo, with fustic, 23d. Port healthy. Allowed to proceed in five days.

Brig *Russian*, from St. Johns, P. R., 23d, sugar and molasses. Second mate died on the passage of yellow fever. Cargo to be lightered and sent to the City in fifteen days. This vessel has been sent to the Southwest Spit.

Brig *Susan Lincoln*, from Palermo, with fruit, rags and brimstone. Allowed to proceed after fumigation, but not to land the rags.

Brig *Atalier*, from Havana, 23d, in ballast. Port of departure somewhat sickly. To be quarantined for thirty days.

Schooner *Col. Satterly*, 23d, from Charleston, with rice and wheat. To proceed in ten days.

Schooner *Mary Louisa* from San Juan de los Remedios, 20th, with molasses. To proceed in ten days if all remain well.

After the adjudication of these cases, the Board adjourned.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

The regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday morning. The Health Wardens reported a number of nuisances, and the usual order for abatement was made.

Permission was granted to land cargoes of the brigs *A. R. Cobb* and *Ionic* sugar and molasses, and denied to brig *Virginia*, from Greytown, loaded with Brazil wood and hides.

FROM THE HEALTH OFFICER.

Gentlemen: For the last two days I have to report a case of yellow fever in Van Brunt-street, another in Columbia-street, and two cases in Clinton-avenue.

M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

Aug. 25.

No other business of importance was transacted. Adjourned till this morning.

Yellow Fever in Kings County.

Four deaths by the yellow fever were reported by the Health Officer to the Brooklyn Board of Health yesterday morning, as having occurred during the forty-eight hours previous. Outside we heard of two other deaths, and some eight or ten new cases in Brooklyn. All of these, however, and most of the deaths that have occurred throughout the County, have been persons who have had some direct communication with vessels having the fever on board, principally lightermen, or those in constant attendance upon them. A few have, undoubtedly, received the disease from clothing and bedding thrown overboard from infected ships, and picked up on the beach, but this business has been stopped. The excitement about this disease has pretty much passed away, and there are no fears of its becoming epidemic.

A Shaker Visit and Discussion—Funny Doings.

A Mr. F. W. Evans, of the Shaker village at New-Lebanon, being in this City on business connected with the publication of a work by the United Society to which he holds relations, announced that he would meet opponents to the "Church of Christ's first and second appearing," for public discussion on Sabbath last. The meeting accordingly took place at a hall in the Bowery, where quite a number of persons assembled.

A Mr. McPinley was appointed to the presidency, and on the proposition to commence the discussion he brusquely announced "I am President, and as long as I am President order shall be preserved at all hazards." There being no attempt at disorder, the auditors were considerably astonished, and one of them rose with the intention, as we subsequently learned, of informing the Chair that civility cost but little, and is exclusively practised in this community. Rising, he said, "Mr. President, I wish to make a suggestion ——"

President—The gentleman will be seated. No one can speak here till I give him leave.

Astonished, the audience now roared with laughter, while a hissing sound was heard in the interim of each fresh burst. Order having at length been restored and many persons coming into the room, Mr. Evans led off in the discussion, laying down as premises a compend of the principles guiding the Shaker Society, among other doctrines advocating "purity in mind and body, including a *virgin life*." He was frequently interrupted in the course of his remarks by the President, who, on each fresh arrival, remarked: "Gentlemen must be seated. Take seats there, gentlemen. You shall not stand while I am President."

The main point of his argument was to prove the correctness of the celibate doctrine. Mr. M'Donald, an aged man, replied, he had been three times married, and if he were single to-morrow, would marry again. [Laughter.] He interlarded his after remarks with copious extracts from Burns and Byron and from Mohammedan writers, to show their opinion of the marriage state, and wound up by giving it as his opinion that Mr. Evans and the Shakers generally were very lazy people, who were endeavoring to shirk off their responsibility and who wanted an excuse.

The above conveys no idea of the language used by the speaker, for so indiscreet was he in the choice of his words, that *after* he had concluded, the majority of the female audience left the room.

Several other speakers followed, and at the close of the discussion the speakers and their doctrines were found to be in the minority, especially on the score of celibacy.

Sale of the Plymouth House Furniture.

The sale at Auction commenced yesterday, by order of the assignee, of the entire furniture, fixtures, &c., of the Plymouth House, formerly the City Hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Howard-street. As usual, there was present a large number of seekers of good bargains, including a retinue of Mrs. Toodles, on such occasions the earliest and latest on the ground. The sale will occupy several days.

The Plymouth House was conducted by George Harpel, who was one of the firm of Florence & Harpel, by whom was carried on the City Hotel. As the City Hotel the place has been conducted since 1850, and with the monopoly almost of the custom of the sporting and fancy men about town, it is said to have netted $1,200 a month clear profit. An effort by the proprietor to elevate the character of the place and make a respectable hotel of it, seems to have proved disastrous. Some $57,000 was expended in repairs and newly furnishing the house, but from the want of patronage was kept open only about a month. The failure is for $25,000. Mr. Harpel held a lease of the place for twenty-one years from last May at $15,000 a year. This lease has been resold at $15,050 annual rent. The rent of the same property under the lease previous to last May was only $8,000 a year.

Arrival of the Lost Cable.

The brig *Ellen* arrived yesterday morning, from Sydney, bringing the Submarine telegraph cable, lost from the *James Adger*, and lately recovered. The brig *Ellen*, it will be remembered, was chartered by the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Submarine Telegraph Company of this City, to go in search of this cable. The cable is in excellent condition, and together weighs about 200 tons. It is a 1¼ inch cable, with three copper wire conductors insulated in gutta percha. A portion of the cable, previous to the departure of the *Ellen* from Sydney, was taken to lay across the Gut of Canso, and has already been laid. The residue of the cable will be used for similar purposes, where submarine cables are required across channels and rivers. A cable has already been laid where the present cable was originally intended to have been laid.

Military Funeral.

The National Grays and the Second National Guard met, yesterday, at the armory of the latter company, on the occasion of the obsequies of Thos. H. Brown, late first-lieutenant, when resolutions of condolence were adopted. They then adjourned to the Jane-street Methodist Church, where the body of the deceased was deposited prior to being conveyed to the grave. The church was crowded with mourning friends. Rev. Dr. Coville officiated at the funeral services, and after prayer he preached a sermon, taking for his text the words "Say to the righteous it shall be well with him."

The majority of the congregation, with the above military companies, then followed the hearse in procession, many going with the body to the grave at Greenwood Cemetery.

Sudden Death at a Police Station.

Rose Brady, an Irishwoman, about 35 years of age, died suddenly on Sunday night at the Seventh Ward Police Station, where she had been furnished with lodgings for the night. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body and a verdict of "Death by disease of the heart" was rendered. The deceased, a few days since, was at her own request placed by the Commissioners of Emigration on board the ship *Orient*, bound for Liverpool, but owing to her illness, the Captain of the vessel on reaching the lower bay, sent her back to the City, and since that time she has slept at the Police Stations. On her finger was a ring with the name, "John McGovern," engraved upon it.

Sudden Death in Church-street.

An unknown man, about 80 years of age, was taken suddenly ill yesterday, while standing on the railroad in Church-street, and died almost immediately. His remains were taken to the Third Ward Police Station, where Coroner Perry held an inquest upon them. Verdict—"Death by apoplexy." Deceased was respectably dressed in a black cloth coat, drab hat, drab vest and pants, calfskin shoes, black cravat, &c. The body still remains at the Station-house, Warren-street, for identification.

The Late Counterfeit Smuggling Case.

Following the recent verdict in this case, proceedings began yesterday before U. S. Commissioner Morton, upon a petition to release the ship *Good Hope* from forfeiture. Capt. Miller was the only witness called yesterday, but testified nothing of interest additional to the evidence elicited upon the previous examination. The *Good Hope* is valued at between $70,000 and $80,000, and every effort will be made to make null the declaration of her forfeiture to the Government.

Capture of a Pickpocket.

The Eleventh Ward Police yesterday arrested a boy named James Carroll, for picking a lady's pocket of a purse. When captured he had the purse in his hand, and Justice Wood locked him up for trial. This is said not to be his first offence.

LONG ISLAND.

Meeting of the Republican Clubs.

In response to a call issued by the Young Men's Republican Committee of Brooklyn, a meeting was held on Friday evening at ... Hall ... for the purpose of effecting a greater degree of coöperation among the various Clubs of the city. Delegates from the different Wards were present, and the meeting having organized by electing J. Howard, Jr., Chairman, and G. S. ... Secretary, proceeded to discuss some feasible method by which greater concert of action could be secured. After some debate it was unanimously resolved, "That each of the various Republican Clubs and Associations in this city are requested to appoint a Committee to meet at this room on Friday evening, for mutual conference and advice, without executive power."

After communications of interest had been presented by various gentlemen, Mr. ..., of Newark, was introduced, and in behalf of the Republicans of that place extended to their colaborers in Brooklyn a courteous invitation to attend a mass meeting contemplated in September, at which speakers of great note are expected. The invitation having been accepted, a series of resolutions were read and adopted expressive of regret in consequence of the death of Mr. George Ogden Brown, and of sympathy for his relatives. The meeting then adjourned.

Fire in Brooklyn.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning a small unoccupied frame building on Water-street, near Fulton, owned by Wm. Lane, was destroyed by fire, and some damage was done to the building adjoining, occupied by Mr. David Allen as a blacksmith shop. The fire made a great light and attracted a large number of people to the spot, and firemen from New-York and the Eastern District arrived promptly on the ground, expecting to see a large conflagration. As usual, one of the Worthington pumps, belonging to the Union Ferry Company, rendered efficient service in preventing the fire from spreading to adjoining property.

Suicide by Taking Arsenic.

Mrs. Alice Keating, a resident of South Second-street, E. D. of Brooklyn, committed suicide Sunday by taking a quantity of arsenic. Deceased was 29 years of age, and of intemperate habits. She had frequently threatened to take her own life when under the influence of liquor.

Attempted Suicide.

William Thomas attempted to commit suicide in Kings County jail yesterday morning, by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. He was discovered in season to save his life, and was laboring under the effects of intoxicating liquors at the time.

Died from Neglect.

A man named Thomas Palmer, having no home, was permitted a few days since to occupy a small building on Navy-street, near De Kalb-avenue, Brooklyn, where he was found dead yesterday morning. An inquest was held on the body, when it appeared that he died from dysentery, having had no attendance whatever.

Drowned.

A boy four years of age named Cornelius Doherty, son of officer Doherty of the First District Police, Brooklyn, was drowned Friday evening while bathing in Gowanus Canal at the foot of Butler-street.

NEW-JERSEY.

Murder in Newark.

From the Daily Mercury of yesterday.

A murder of the most unjustifiable and shocking character was committed in our city at a late hour on Saturday night, or rather, early yesterday morning. The name of the murdered man is George Brick, a German, about 40 years of age. The same hand which inflicted the fatal wound upon Brick, inflicted a number of wounds upon another German named Marcus Tingler, from which it is thought he cannot recover. The circumstances of the murder, as nearly as we have been able to ascertain, were as follows:

About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, a German named Philip Wever, in company with another German, entered the lager-bier saloon of Jacob Rensland, No. 88½ South Prospect-street, and asked for some beer. It was furnished them, and shortly after Wever asked for a second glass. This was refused by Rensland, the proprietor of the saloon, because, as he testified before the Jury, "he thought they had had enough," being already somewhat intoxicated. Wever, upon this reproof, became very violent in his manner, and pushed himself against Rensland, threatening that, unless beer was given him, he would cut to pieces everything in the room, and boasting that himself and companion could easily clear the saloon, and would do so if their demands were not complied with. The proprietor remonstrated with the two, for a time, endeavoring to pacify and quiet them, but, as their violence continued, he sent out for some of his neighbors to come to his help, he having no assistant, except a small boy. A number of the neighbors shortly came in, and endeavored to persuade Wever and his companion to leave, but their remonstrances seemed only the more to excite the parties, and a general quarrel among those present soon ensued. The altercation continued for some time, but at last the whole party left together, and Rensland closed his saloon.

During the altercation in the house, it is said a difficulty occurred between Wever and his companion, but it was not considered of a very serious nature. About half an hour after the party left the saloon, a young man standing by the door, heard a cry of "murder," and looking up the street, observed at a distance of some thirty yards, a group of persons among whom the greatest confusion prevailed. Immediately after the cry, the crowd hurriedly dispersed and the young man, proceeding to the spot, saw a man lying upon the sidewalk, but not having courage to look closely upon the bloody scene, passed on without making any examination of the body. The people in the vicinity, however, were roused, and the police were immediately summoned, who, proceeding to the spot, found it covered with blood, and learned that one of the party was already dead, having received two wounds—one in the abdomen and another in the chest—from a sharp instrument, resembling a file, which was found lying in the street close at hand. It also appeared that another man named Philip Tingler had been stabbed, and was in a precarious condition. Physicians were immediately called and all possible assistance rendered to the wounded man.

Search was then promptly instituted for the perpetrator of the deed, and Wever was soon found lying against a fence in the vicinity. He was at once arrested, and while proceeding to the watch-house, admitted that he stabbed a man, pretending, however, not to know the name of the victim. Four or five others were arrested, but were afterwards discharged.

The precise circumstances of the affair are not ascertained, but it is known that the party who were in the saloon, after leaving it, continued to dispute violently with one another, and the belief is, that becoming passionately excited, Wever drew his knife and plunged it indiscriminately into those around him. Whether others of the party employed any weapons, is still undiscovered. The man who is already deceased is recognized as one of those who was prominent in the altercation with Wever while in the saloon. One of the witnesses before the Jury testified positively that he saw the said Wever brandishing a knife in the street. Philip Tingler, who was stabbed, also states positively that the deed was committed by Wever.

The Wilmington, (N. C.) *Journal* says that on Friday last, a runaway negro camp was discovered on an 'island' in Big Swamp, situated between Bladen and Robeson counties. On Saturday morning a company of twelve or fourteen started out to hunt them, and, after starting them from their camp one of the negroes fired at Mr. David C. Lewis, wounding him, from the effects of which he died on Sunday morning. On Friday a man named Taylor was shot at twice from the same place, but missed. The negroes had cleared a place for a garden, had cows, &c., in the swamp; none arrested. The swamp is about four miles wide, and almost impenetrable.

The Placerville (Cal.) *American*, in speaking of the intense heat of the recent great fire in that place, says that the whole upper wooden portion of the Water Company's reservoir ignited at the distance of four hundred feet, and a number of pine stumps took flame across a space of six hundred feet.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Monday, Aug. 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Find ready buyers at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs. Receipts and stock limited.

COFFEE—Rules quiet at about previous quotations: Java, 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Rio, 9½c.@11¼c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Two auction sales are announced for this week.

COTTON—Appears in slack request, but is pretty stiffly held at 11⅛c.@11½c. for Upland Middling; 11½c.@12¼c. for Gulf do., and proportionate rates for other descriptions ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits increasing vigor, influenced by a continuance of light receipts, and favorable advices from Europe. The sales since our last reach about 7,000 bbls., in lots, mainly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 10@
Straight State	6 20@
Favorite and Extra State	[illegible]
Common to Good Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Missouri	6 60@ [illegible]

Canadian ... in moderate request ... [illegible] ... Southern Flour ... [illegible] ... Rye Flour ... [illegible] ... Corn Meal is in fair supply ... [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat attracts considerable attention, and is in brisk request, with sales reported since our last of about 47,000 bushels, including ... Canadian White at $1 57; prime Western ... at $1 50; very inferior to good Western Red ... $1 38; very good to prime Southern ... bushel. Rye is scarce and in demand ... is worth 80c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Oats ... fair request, and generally ... Ohio and Lake; 40c.@42c. for Canadian; ... for State; 41c.@45c. for Jersey, and 37c.@40c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Corn is pretty briskly inquired for, but is lower. The supply is heavier. The sales reported since our last comprise about 45,000 bushels, at 57c.@61c. for unsound, heated and damp, ... for ... to good Southern Yellow, and 68c.@70c. for common to good Southern White, ₩ bushel.

HAY—About 500 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 75c.@87½c. for home use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are selling very moderately and irregularly at 1[illegible]c.@ ... ₩ lb.

IRON—Remains dull and heavy, as before quoted. 75 tons Scotch Pig were disposed of at $26 ... ₩ ton.

LATHS—Eastern continue in moderate supply and good request at $1 81¼@$1 87½ ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Is still in pretty fair demand at previously quoted figures.

LIME—Rockland is salable and firm at 80c. for Common, and $1 40 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in demand, and is steady. New-Orleans, 54c.@60c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 41c.@46c., and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive, yet firm, as before quoted. Spirits do. attracts more attention, but is still obtainable, mainly at 40½c.@41½c. ₩ gallon. Tar, Resin, and Pitch appear as last noticed.

OILS—No important movement has occurred in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed continues in very light supply and fair request, mostly at $1 ... ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is dull and heavy at from ... @$1 ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty freely offered, and is sparingly bought at declining prices. The sales since our last comprise about 850 bbls., at $20 18¾@$19 25 for Mess, and $17 75@$17 87½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and declining at 8½c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices. Lard is salable and firm. Stock light. The transactions since our last reach about 325 bbls. fair to Prime, at 13½c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. Beef continues abundant and depressed, though being pretty actively bought after. The sales since our last consist of 300 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $9 ... for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do. ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $18@$21 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@ ... for common to very good State; and 20c.@23c. for prime to very choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 8c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There were only 100 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $5 ...@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs. Stock heavy; demand limited.

SUGARS—The demand is pretty brisk, but prices are still somewhat infirm. The sales since our last reach about 850 hhds. Cuba, &c., mainly at from 7¼c.@8¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. prime brought at 11¼c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were reported of 800 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 35c.@36c., closing dull and heavy, mainly at the lower rate, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was a little more activity apparent, to-day, at uniform rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3/8d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@5½d. in bulk and bags, ₩ bushel; Rosin, 1s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Tobacco, 22s. 6d. ₩ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, ... For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

Rembray's & Co.'s Provision and Oil Circular.

Per Canada.] New-York, Aug. 22, 1856—P. M.

Our Provision market has, of late, become rather quiet, the advanced season, coupled with a but moderate demand from the trade, and a light ... market checked all speculative inquiry and increased the anxiety of the holders to realize. Under these circumstances the Pork market in particular has exhibited a heavy feeling and a strong downward tendency.

Prime Pork, which is mostly controlled by one firm, has not varied materially, but Mess is very dull and heavy at a considerable decline. On to-day's change the currency was: for Prime $17 75@$17 87½; for Mess $19 12½@$19 25; and for Prime Mess $19 with but a few sales.

Beef is extremely heavy at lower rates. Prime Mess is entirely without demand.

Bacon—Dry salted is out of season.

Cutmeats—Are steady at 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, and 9¾c.@10c. ₩ lb. for Hams.

Lard—The stock being reduced to a very low figure under an active demand, and the supplies in view not being very large, holders have had pretty much the market under their control. Sales are made at 13¾c.@13⅞c. for prime Lard, the higher rate for strictly prime.

In consequence of the high prices of Lard, Tallow has met a brisk inquiry, and the supplies being rather light, the market has become very stiff at 11¼c.@11½c., the higher rate for Butchers' Association.

Butter—Is in regular demand at 15c.@17c. for common to good Ohio, 18c.@22c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime State.

Whale Oil—Is quiet but nevertheless very firm at 80c. and upwards. Sperm Oil, beyond our large sale for export at our inside rate, nothing has been done. Crude $1 30@$1 35 ₩ gallon.

Linseed Oil—The market is bare of all imported, and as very little is expected on account of the high prices and prevailing scarcity of seed, the sales here have been confined to American crushed, the stock of which, under a very brisk demand has become completely exhausted. Prices have therefore considerably improved, and at the close, jobbing lots bring readily $1 ...@$1 ... The last sale of English was at 97½c. to arrive, but nothing is offered now below $1 to arrive. In Lard and Red Oils no change has taken place.

Linseed Cake—Shippers are taking up all lots of country make as fast as they arrive at constantly advancing prices. The general impression is, that the scarcity of seed both in Europe and this country will much interfere with the crushers, and we therefore expect but a scanty supply for the rest of the season. City is not offered as the crushers have either sold for future delivery or ship themselves to England. Country thick round ... Country thin oblong $36@$37; City ... $49 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.

Whalebone—Holders having advanced their ideas, the market has become rather quiet, as buyers will not submit to an advance. Arctic Polar 65c.@70c.; Ochotsk 60c.@67½c.; Northwestern ...; and South Sea 58c.@65c. ₩ lb.

Honey—The stock being nearly exhausted and but very little expected, while the demand remains unabated, prices advanced to 70c. for lots in bond.

Yellow American Beeswax meets a quick sale at 27½c.@28½c. ₩ lb.

Cloverseed—A good demand, which under the prospect of a very light crop is partly speculative, prevails, but holders are too stiff for the views of the buyers; 13c.@14c. are the current rates for ...

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN— ... [illegible]

LOST—On Saturday afternoon last, ... [illegible] ... H. S. MOORE, No. 25 ... [illegible]

FURNITURE.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE. ... [illegible]

FURNITURE FOR SALE— ... [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1856.

[illegible] DAILY TIMES [illegible] ... TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. [illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] at THREE DOLLARS a year. [illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, [illegible] TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address. [illegible] TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 [illegible]. TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 [illegible]. [illegible] in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.
RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 10 o'clock, an edition, prepared expressly for the royal mail steamship [illegible], which will leave Boston for Liverpool at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The European mails will close in this City at 3¾ o'clock to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price 6 cents each.

CAUTION.

We continue to receive notices that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY PERSONS REPRESENTING THEMSELVES TO BE SUCH. Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax last evening, bringing three days' later news than that received by the *Canadian* at Quebec. The harvest reports are of the most cheering character. From every part of the United Kingdom accounts are received of abundant crops, and such was the demand for labor among the farmers that the railway contractors were overrid, and in some cases were forced to suspend operations until the harvest should be over. The steamship *Persia* is said to have made the outward trip in eight days and twenty-three and a half hours, mean time. There is nothing of importance in the political world. On Friday, the 15th, the *fête* of the Emperor of France took place, and was celebrated with the usual ceremonies.

The Commercial advices state that no change had taken place in Cotton, the demand being limited. A regular consumption demand existed for Breadstuffs, and prices were generally a shade higher. Provisions were dull, and tending downward. The Money Market was tighter, Consols being quoted at 95½@95¼; and American Securities were inactive.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WELLER gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to abrogate certain laws of Kansas. It is the same as the 18th section of the Senate Kansas bill, abolishing test oaths, &c. In the House, Mr. CLINGMAN asked leave to offer a resolution to compel the attendance of absent members, but objection was made. Both houses received notice of the death of Mr. MEACHAM, Representative from Vermont, and, after the customary eulogies, and the passage of resolutions of respect and condolence, adjourned.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday leads off with a curious essay on Kansas affairs, the opening sentence of which is as follows:

"It is impossible to disabuse one's mind of the conviction that many of the reports so suddenly sent on from Kansas Territory are untrue, and that all are greatly exaggerated, with the double view of affording support to the friends of the Kansas proviso to the Army Appropriation bill, giving a new impetus to the agitation, and the decline of which has been so hurtful to the prospects of the Republican candidate for the Presidency."

The precise meaning of this remarkable sentence is rather difficult to make out; but, taken in connection with the rest of the article, it appears to be the opinion of our befogged cotemporary that all the reports from Kansas are pure fictions, invented *for the purpose of* of keeping up the excitement in favor of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. As an evidence of the correctness of this view the *Commercial* parades the inconsistent and exaggerated reports made by the Border-Ruffian party of the attack on Col. TITUS by the Free-State men. As our venerable cotemporary is so unwilling to believe any of the accounts that are published in relation to Kansas, we should imagine that in so important a case it would, in justice to its readers, if not for its own satisfaction, send out a reliable correspondent of its own, to furnish it with a true account of the state of affairs in the distracted Territory. The truth of the matter is, that so far from the excesses and cruelties of the Pro-Slavery men having been exaggerated by the friends of the Free-State party, the reports furnished of the state of affairs in Kansas have not begun to convey an accurate idea of the wrongs and outrages which the friends of Freedom have had to endure in their struggle with the Border Ruffians in Kansas.

The Senate and House.

It would be amusing, if it did not arouse deeper feelings, to read the language in which members of the U. S. *Senate* speak of the audacity of the House of Representatives in daring to differ from them in opinion. In the report of Saturday's proceedings, published in yesterday's TIMES, it appears that

"Mr. TOUCEY, of Conn., spoke in *strong terms of* condemnation of the action of the House of Representatives in sending the Army-Appropriation bill to the Senate under circumstances declaring that they will stop the wheels of Government unless this body will yield its opinions and concur in their obnoxious legislation."

The House of Representatives, it seems, require the Senate to "yield its opinions and concur with them." Pray what else is the Senate doing, than to make precisely the same requisition from the House? Each branch of Congress acts upon its own responsibility, and the House has in all cases just as good a right to adhere to its own judgment in regard to public policy, as the Senate has. The presumption, indeed, is in favor of the House. In all cases of difference it is fair to assume that the House of Representatives much more nearly reflects the popular will, than the Senate. For its members are chosen directly by the people, and represent the numerical majority—except as this representative principle is vitiated by the clause giving the Slave States the representation of three-fifths of their slaves. The Senate, on the other hand, represents the States,—and every State has an equal vote. Delaware and Connecticut, therefore, in that body have just as much weight as New-York and Ohio. Mr. TOUCEY, indeed, is acting in direct opposition to the will and judgment of his own State upon this, as he has upon all other questions.

The test by which both the Senate and the House will be tried in regard to their difference in this case, is this—*Which is right?* The Senate demands the use of the Army for the enforcement of the infamous enactments of the sham Legislature of Kansas, and *refuses appropriations* for the support of the Army except on this condition. The House votes the appropriations, but refuses the use of the Army for the execution of those laws. *Which is right?* Of course, that depends entirely upon the character and validity of the laws in question. Here is one of them:

"If any person shall *aid or assist* in enticing, decoying, or *persuading*, or carrying away, or *sending out* of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof *shall suffer* DEATH, or be *imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.*"

Ought the army of the United States to be employed in enforcing upon the people of Kansas such a law as that? Here is another:

"If any person shall *entice, decoy*, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and, on conviction thereof, *shall suffer* DEATH, *or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.*"

Here is another:

"If any free person, *by speaking*, or by writing, assert or *maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory*, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published, or circulated, in this Territory, *any book*, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, *containing any denial* of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed GUILTY OF FELONY, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

If any person *print, write*, introduce into, publiso, *or circulate*, or cause to be *brought into*, printed, written published, or *circulated*, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing, or circulating, within this Territory, any *book, paper*, pamphlet, magazine, handbill, or circular, containing any statements, arguments, *opinion, sentiment*, doctrine, advice, or inuendo, *calculated* to produce a *disorderly*, dangerous, or rebellious disaffection among the slaves of the Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, *he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term not less than five years.*"

These are some of the laws whose enforcement by the Army is demanded by the Senate of the United States as the sole condition on which it will vote supplies for the army itself. Ought the House to yield to this demand? Ought the popular branch of this Republican Government to authorize the Army to execute these despotic and bloody enactments at the point of the bayonet? They would be traitors to every sentiment of Freedom,—to every principle of popular government, if they did.

Senator TOUCEY's denunciations recoil with redoubled force upon the body of which he himself is a member. It is *the Senate* which blocks the wheels of Government,—and that, too, for an object of which no lover of Freedom can for an instant approve.

Turned Up!

Probably some of our readers may remember ELY MOORE, who figured largely in this City some twenty years ago as a politician, was a member of Congress for one or two terms, became an active adherent of FANNY WRIGHT's school of social and political economy, and did perhaps more than any other man towards engrafting upon the old Democratic Party the radical agrarian doctrines which were at first distinctively known as *Locofocoism* and were gradually forced upon the party itself. Mr. MOORE disappeared from public life some years ago, and we had *forgotten* all *about him, as had* the world in general, until we encountered the following letter published in a New-Jersey paper edited by his son:

LECOMPTON, Friday, June 20, 1856.

MY DEAR SON: Your brother received a letter from you night before last, in which I perceive that I have been represented by certain bogus correspondents from this place of the NEW-YORK TIMES and *Tribune*, as having been engaged in tarring and feathering somebody, whom I know not, and also in firing a pistol at some individual, equally unknown to me. Of course, neither you nor any other of my acquaintances, believe one word of the story, but on the contrary, know it to be a brazen-faced falsehood. The fact is, I have not had a pistol in my hand since I have been in the Territory, for I have not had occasion for the use of one; nor have I had a controversy with any human being since my sojourn here.

Ever since the commencement of the Kansas troubles, I have been freely and frequently consulted by men belonging to both parties, and the whole tenor of my course has been conservative and conciliatory. I have endeavored on all occasions to pour oil upon the waters, and to smooth down the asperities on either side.

The truth is, neither the Times nor Tribune has any correspondent in this place. This I know to be so. The correspondents of those papers live in the City of New-York, and undoubtedly are attached to those respective offices. I cannot believe that any man can be so debased,—so utterly lost to all manly feeling, honesty and truth, as to deliberately make such infamous mis-statements as characterize all the correspondence which appears in the Abolition papers East. The only thing that can be urged in extenuation of their false representations is, that their feverish and fanatical imaginations represent to their weak and deluded minds that what they say in relation to Kansas affairs is true. Is not this a liberal construction on my part? Not being in possession of the facts of the case, they must, in order to satisfy the cravings of their employers for the *terrible and sublimely horrible*, needs tax their poor and morbid imaginations. Unfortunate correspondents! *Wicked* or *deluded* editors!

Your father,
ELY MOORE.

ELY is himself again! He fabricates and falsifies in a style worthy of his old renown. The story about his "tarring and feathering somebody" we know nothing about. It never appeared in the columns of the TIMES, to the best of our knowledge and belief. As for ELY's positive statement concerning Kansas Correspondents, so far as the TIMES is concerned they are utterly false. As soon as we perceived that Kansas was to be the theatre of stirring and important events we dispatched correspondents thither who have never failed thus far to keep us and our readers promptly informed of the course of events in that quarter. We have often had four, and never less than two, special correspondents in the Territory; and although they have probably often found great difficulty in [illegible] in regard to incidents occurring not under their immediate observation, they have spared no pains to secure substantial accuracy, and, as a general thing, their reports have been abundantly vindicated by time. We have never blazoned their names to the public, because we knew such a course would expose them to increased risks and render their duties still more difficult. But they are *there*, whether Mr. ELY MOORE happens to be aware of the fact or not,—and it is in great degree to their diligence that the country is indebted for the knowledge of events in that distant region.

The Fillmore Move.

The Southern Fillmore papers have been greatly excited by telegraphic intelligence from Washington, to the effect that the leading Southern Fillmore men there were about to withdraw his name as essential in the South to the election of BUCHANAN. The editor of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* telegraphed for information on the subject to Hon. N. G. FOSTER, from whom he received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 15.

There is no truth in the report that Mr. FILLMORE's friends in Congress have held meetings to abandon him, but are *still* of opinion that *pressing his claims* is essential to save the Union.

N. G. FOSTER.

This message tends rather to confirm the rumor. "Pressing his *claims*" is *still* deemed essential to save the Union. In other words, the time for withdrawing him has not yet arrived: the movement is not quite ripe: its effect just now *at the North* might be bad,—and so his name must still be pressed.

The Mobile *Advertiser*, commenting on the rumor, betrays its apprehension of its truth, and of the result which it thinks will follow. It says:

"If the Southern Americans will not support Mr. FILLMORE, it is an evidence that they do not intend to stand by their principles, and that they are willing to join in a crusade for the dissolution of the Union. If Mr. FILLMORE be withdrawn, FREMONT WILL CARRY EVERY FREE STATE, which will *elect him President*, and then—but we will not remove the veil!

"But, we do not believe the report. We do not, we *will* not, believe that the Southern Americans *generally* are turning against Mr. FILLMORE. There may be two or three, or half a dozen who are ready to betray the American Party—who *are assuming to themselves the power to transfer their constituents to Buchanan*; but we will not believe that they *generally* are capable of an act of such unmitigated turpitude."

Every day is making it plainer and plainer that the Fillmore movement is neither more nor less than a *side* movement for BUCHANAN. Its object is, to divide the North and allow the Southern candidate to be elected. There is actually but little difference between the Fillmore and the Buchanan position in regard to the extension of Slavery, and the general policy of the South. Mr. FILLMORE has just advantage enough to gain him the support of some men in the Free States who will not support BUCHANAN. By "pressing his name" therefore it is believed these men can be prevented from voting for FREMONT, and BUCHANAN may thus receive a plurality in a few Northern States. At the South, on the other hand, the risk is the other way. If Mr. FILLMORE were withdrawn, the vote of the South would be nearly unanimous for BUCHANAN.

Whenever, therefore, it can be done with safety, FILLMORE *will be abandoned in the Southern States* and his votes transferred to BUCHANAN. The effort will be made to postpone this step until it can be accomplished without endangering BUCHANAN in the Free States. Whenever *it shall be thought that* that time *has* arrived, the friends of Mr. FILLMORE in the North will be handed over to the tender mercies of the Cincinnati and Ostend Democracy!

Nepotism in England.

The cry of "the right man in the right place," so loudly raised and echoed in England some twelve months since, seems to have wholly died out, *or else the present Premier of England*, in a fit of Machiavellian pleasantness, seems determined to consummate the exhibi*tion of incurable aristocratic nepotizing fatuity.* The office of Under Secretary for foreign affairs, a bureau at this crisis the most important, perhaps, of all, and which has been vacated by Lord WODEHOUSE, a young nobleman of strong capacity, just appointed to the Ambassadorship of St. Petersburg, has been conferred on Lord SHELBURNE, the son of Lord LANSDOWNE, another member of the Government. It is now some ten years since this miserable Marionette was withdrawn from a junior Lordship of the Treasury by his father, to avoid the derision which his unfitness occasioned. This Lord SHELBURNE, heir of a great political name and historic house, son of an intriguing father, husband of the daughter of the most intriguing of mothers—the Baroness of FLAHAULT—nurtured in the very hot-bed of all the advantages of training, example and opportunity, all his life, had he brains to seize them, is new forty years of age, nineteen of which he has sat in the House of Commons for the pocket borough of Caline, without ever being once heard there or anywhere else. Surely the very dregs of political capacity must be exhausted in the governing order, when such a man is placed in an office which, since its institution, even in unreformed days, has never been filled by one who, at the worst, had not given proof of ten times the fitness ever attributed to him. Our cousins on the other side are surely a patient and enduring race.

Fillmore Whigs.

The Old-Line Whigs of Boston have published a card, with all their names attached, certifying that they intend to vote for Mr. FILLMORE in preference to either of the other candidates, but they have not a word to say in relation to the candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They are dumb about the "fat and greasy Tennesseean," as parson Brownlow called him, and even his nationality will hardly make him acceptable to them. Considering the noise that the Fillmore Whigs have been making in Boston, we must confess that they do not muster half so strong as we expected they would. Of course their object in coming out with their card, which appeared in the Boston *Courier* yesterday, was to make a *display* of their strength; and they doubtless did their best. But the influence they will exert will not be [illegible] swings their numbers. They may [illegible] some, but they make but a very small party for a Presidential campaign.

Wallack's Theatre.

There are no artists on the stage who have greater cause to be pleased and flattered with a New-York audience than Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. BOURCICAULT. In an astonishingly short space of time, and without any outside pressure, they have built themselves a reputation which may honestly be envied by far older members of the profession. Under Mr. STUART's management they have had their opportunity, and unquestionably have "come out strong" in improving it. After an unprecedented engagement, Miss ROBERTSON and Mr. BOURCICAULT sought a few days' repose. They were missed and consequently when they made their reappearance last night there was an exceedingly grateful reception. The house was densely packed with a vast and brilliant audience. Strangers from the country and *habitués* just returned from the watering places, elbowed each other for much-coveted space, but united in frequent outbursts of applause. In addition to the reappearance of two deservedly popular artists, there was another attraction, namely, the production of a new piece from the prolific pen of Mr. BOURCICAULT.

The Drama is entitled "Victor and Hortense," and is one of those romantic stories of the style of the "Lady of Lyons," which is followed with a gaping interest from the rising to the fall of the curtain. *Victor* is a game-keeper in the employ of the proud heiress of Lavaliette, a lady whose sole engrossing ambition is her admission to the Court of Versailles. Unfortunately, her father had been engaged in trade, and it having been discovered at Court that she intruded there under the name of her mother's family, she is dismissed from her station, degraded, and banished to her country estate. Here while chewing the bitter cud of disappointed ambition, she becomes the object of her own game-keeper's mad passion. At this juncture it is discovered that *Victor's* father was a refugee Duke, and the ignorant, rough servant inherits the name so envied by his mistress. Her lawyer discovers *Victor's* love, and *Hortense* consents to a marriage, so that she may return to Versailles in triumphant spite. One condition of the contract is that *Victor* shall not enter within the precincts of Paris or Versailles. After the marriage *Hortense* departs in her carriage for the Court, while her enraged dupe flies from her chateau in despair.

In the second act, after a lapse of four years, we find that the revolution has swept over France, and *Hortense* is a refugee flying from the guillotine. She gains the frontier, but there to escape detection she is obliged to seek the protection of the officer in command of the troops who have arrested her. This officer is *Victor*, who, having entered the republican army, has risen to the grade of Colonel. He receives her coldly, but in endeavoring to procure her escape he compromises his patriotism, and incurs disgrace. At this moment *Hortense* displays her repentance, proclaims the love which has grown in her heart for the victim of her false pride, and begs to share his downfall. The arrival of the news from Paris of ROBESPIERRE's death, restores *Victor* to his rank, and the loving husband and repentant wife are assisted. There are three other parts in this drama admirably played by Mr. T. B. J[illegible] [illegible] Mr. COOKE and Mr. [illegible].

The character of *Hortense*, although not strictly within the range of Miss ROBERTSON's powers, was rendered by her with an elegance and intensity of feeling which held the audience in breathless attention, and left them nothing to desire but a more vigorous *physique* for a *rôle* which really makes demands on a stronger frame than Miss ROBERTSON's. It is but right to add that an apology was made for this lady's occasional feebleness. She has been unwell, and is only now recovering her wonted strength.

The character of the hero is interpreted by Mr. BOURCICAULT in a calm, masterly manner; without any mannerism, and without the slightest taint of that spasmodic sentimentality which in most cases supplies the place of genuine emotion. It is an impressive and pictorial performance, pleasing to the senses and satisfactory to the judgment.

The drama is written with Mr. BOURCICAULT's accustomed neatness, and was received with every demonstration of *satisfaction*. *All the artists* were called before the curtain, and Mr. BOURCICAULT received a separate summons, accompanied with a somewhat vociferous request *for a speech*. He made a few remarks to the point, gracefully criticized the defects of the performance, and asked permission to repeat the play in a more perfect manner—which it is unnecessary to add was conceded with perfect enthusiasm.

OPENING OF BUCKLEY'S NEW HALL.

Broadway was blocked up *last* night by an overwhelming mass of people, who gathered around the doors of BUCKLEY's new Musical Hall, long before they were opened. The new Hall (if it can be so called) is by far the handsomest building of the kind in New-York. In every respect it resembles a well-proportioned and elegant theatre. It will hold eighteen hundred people, and when filled, as it was last night, presents a gorgeous appearance. The stage is large and [illegible] deep, and will afford ample verge for the operatic burlesques for which Messrs. BUCKLEY are celebrated. One of these mirth-provoking productions was given last night—"The Trovatore." Owing to the crowded state of the room, however, we were not able to hear it. We shall certainly do so on the earliest opportunity, and in the meantime advise our readers to criticize for themselves.

The Great Freshet on the Hudson.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Our account of the freshet on the Hudson River was but an imperfect one, though the damage then reported amounted to the enormous sum of $200,000. There is no doubt (now that our reporter has had time to collect more particulars) that the loss, altogether, will exceed $1,000,000.

THE FRESHET IN GREENE COUNTY.

The storm caused great destruction at Catskill and vicinity. At Leeds, (3 miles above Catskill,) HARRIS' woolen factory, employing between 130 and 150 hands, with the machinery, has been carried away; the stone grain mill is destroyed, and DINGER's paper mills are nearly demolished. The loss at Leeds alone is said to be all of $100,000.

At Catskill, E. GILBERT's grocery store, with the goods, was swept clean from its foundations, and went bodily down the stream. REUSE's Tannery, opposite GILBERT's, is demolished. The lumber in GILBERT's yard was also swept away with the store. VAN STEENBURG's ice house is torn down, and the three large ones just below are partially destroyed. The row of large ice houses on the dock at the point, owned by a Philadelphia Company, have sustained considerable damage, the west gable ends being burst out by the pressure of the melting ice. Considerable other property has been destroyed all along the line of the creek, and immense damage done to the Corn and Potato crops by the flood.

THE FRESHET IN ULSTER COUNTY.

The Esopus Creek at Kingston overflowed all the low lands. The corn and other crops afield there will be badly damaged. The water rose above the floor of the bridge, and the lower stories of the houses in Lower Higginsville were flooded. In Rondout several streets are badly cut up and many cellars filled with water.

At Wilbur, the Twaafkill Creek was very high, and the flood carried away the dam of the grist-mill and made its way through the building. The dam of the cement mill of BRIGGS and SPEARS stood the pressure, but the body of the water from the pond released above flooded the mill, destroying some 200 barrels of lime, completely wrecking the mill, and in its way thither ripping up and washing the plank road entirely away. A bridge was also carried away below the mill.

The Delaware and Ulster plank road has suffered greatly. Most of the bridges have gone and the dugways have run out. The route, at least as far as Pine Hill, is well nigh impassable a distance of 12 miles.

The Charleston *Courier* notices, in feeling terms, the death of one of its editors, ALEXANDER CARROLL, Esq. Mr. CARROLL was born in England, whence he emigrated in 1869, and has since then been connected with the *Courier*. He was greatly esteemed in Charleston.

Personal.

Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, Ex-U. S. Minister at the Hague, is expected home in the steamer *Persia*, to arrive early next week.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nothing done in Congress—Continuance of the Session—Senator Weller's Bill, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 25.

There was nothing done in Congress to-day, except the proceedings consequent on the announcement of Mr. MEACHAM's death.

Mr. HORTON, of Ohio, absent without a pair, has strengthened the majority of the Republicans by his return.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, expressed the policy of the Administration in reference to prolong the session. He is opposed to resorting to any extraordinary means of producing an agreement between the two houses.

The session is likely to last through the week, at least.

Mr. WELLER's bill, ostensibly for the repeal of the bogus Kansas laws, will not answer its title. It does not specify a single law, and is a mere tissue of generalities. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, will move to amend by inserting the specific laws to be repealed.

S.

Return of Members of the House.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 25.

Mr. CARLILE returned to-night, and with Mr. GREENWOOD neutralizes the strength which the Republicans acquired this morning by the arrival of Messrs. BRENTON and ROBBINS.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—Extra Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 25.

THE KANSAS LAWS.

Mr. WELLER gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to abrogate certain laws enacted by the Legislature of Kansas.

It is the same as the 18th section of the Senate Kansas bill abolishing test oaths, providing for freedom of speech and the press, and for the security of the people in person and property, in accordance with the constitution, &c., &c.

DEATH OF MR. MEACHAM

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Hon. JAMES MEACHAM, of Vermont.

Mr. FOOT dwelt with much eloquence on the learning and public and private usefulness of the deceased, who was removed hence at the age of 56 years. He traced him from the time that he was a poor orphan boy in a cabinetmaker's shop up to the high position that he occupied at the time of his decease.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he was born in the same county with Mr. MEACHAM, and was acquainted with him in early life. He bore feeling testimony to his honesty of purpose and elevated character.

The usual resolutions of respect were then adopted and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 25.

Messrs. GREENWOOD, ROBBINS and BRENTON have returned.

Mr. CLINGMAN [illegible] providing that the Sergeant-at-arms be directed to arrest and bring before the bar of the House, all such members as are absent in the city, and that the Clerk cause a copy of this resolution to be telegraphed to the capital of each State, and published in two papers there of the largest circulation, paying the expenses of the same out of the contingent fund.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, objected, on the ground that the rules of the House afforded ample remedy to compel the attendance of absentees.

Mr. CLINGMAN moved a suspension of the rules in order to introduce his resolution.

Motion disagreed to by 87 against 99.

DEATH OF MR. MEACHAM.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, announced the death of his colleague, Hon. JAMES MEACHAM, passing an eloquent and *feeling eulogy on his public and private* character, and offering the usual resolutions of respect.

Mr. HOWARD said, for more than a quarter of a century he had had the acquaintance of Mr. MEACHAM. He paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of his departed friend.

Mr. ETHERIDGE said his heart yielded a ready response to the remarks of the gentleman who had preceded him. Though solemn the hour, it was *pleasing to know that under the many conflicting* influences which control the conduct and opinions *of members*, there was not one here to withhold the tear of sympathy.

Messrs. DICKSON and GIDDINGS severally bore testimony to the high character of Mr. MEACHAM as a statesman and honest man. The resolutions of respect were then adopted. Adjourned.

[illegible]

THE [illegible] OF THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Aug. 25.

About 200 Delegates to the American State Council, to assemble here to-morrow, have arrived.

It is understood that there are several of the *George Law bolters on the ground, intending* to get into the Council, to-morrow, if possible and *create a disturbance, and if they fail it is* understood they will meet separately.

FILLMORE MEETING IN HARRISBURG—DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Monday, Aug. 25.

There was an immense Fillmore meeting here this evening. Speeches were made by Messrs. SELLERS and MOORE, of Philadelphia, and by Mr. BENEDICT, of Huntingdon.

The Democratic County Convention have nominated General WM. F. MILLER, for Congress from this district.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Monday, Aug. 25.

The Fremont men are holding an imposing meeting at the Court House to-night. General SIMON CAMERON presides, assisted by some fifty Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. BURLINGAME is now *speaking. The large Court House is filled*, and the avenues leading thereto are perfectly blockaded with people.

The Great Storm at the South.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER "NAUTILUS"—SURVIVERS OF THE LAST ISLAND CALAMITY—PIRATES ARRESTED, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 25.

From information obtained from the steward of the steamer *Nautilus*, who has recovered, it is supposed that all those who were upon that vessel must be looked upon as lost. There were 19 cabin and several steerage passengers. Some of the bodies were washed ashore at Tembalier and Caribou Islands.

Several of the persons supposed to have been lost on Last Island, have been picked up.

Six of the pirates who robbed the dead bodies there have been arrested, and a large amount of money and jewelry recovered.

A considerable portion of the cargo of the ship *Manila* has been saved.

Kansas Aid Meeting in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Aug. 24.

A call has been signed by editors, and the principal firms of our business men to the number of a hundred, for a meeting to aid the Southerners in Kansas.

Yellow Fever at Charleston, S. C.

COLUMBIA, Sunday, Aug. 24.

It is reported to-day, by private advices from Charleston, that a large increase of cases of yellow fever has taken place in that City.

Burning of a Pork Warehouse.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 25.

The Pork Warehouse of Messrs. WILSON, EGGLESTON & Co., in this city, was burned last night. Loss $25,000—fully insured. Several small stores adjoining were also burned, but they were mostly insured.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here, from New-York, this (Saturday) morning.

Bow—wow—wow.

Half [illegible] mine leetle tog in de [illegible] I shall tell [illegible] I see [illegible]. He is [illegible] leetle tog, [illegible] pig plack [illegible], and several [illegible] and [illegible] 'Tis not [illegible] de [illegible] leetle tog. He [illegible] away [illegible] leetle pad [illegible] mine leetle tog away, [illegible] pack—so I comes here to dese blace—you oot heem, a!

This was addressed to Mr. SAMPSON, one of the gentlemen in attendance at the dog-pound yesterday, by a German gentleman, who had, as he had already said, lost his dog.

Mr. SAMPSON invited him into the yard to see whether or not his dog was there. He had scarcely passed the gate when he roared out—"Tere heem ish—tere heem ish—dat ish ter leetle tog [illegible] vite all over heem, [illegible] plack [illegible] legs [illegible] nose—dis ter leetle togy—dats mine leetle tog—you see [illegible] to [illegible] legs [illegible] tail viggle viggle all ter time—he know me—he vant to go home—you geve heem, a."

All this time the little dog, having recognized his master, was jumping about and wagging all the tail he had, in the exuberance of his joy.

To the request that he should be given up, Mr. SAMPSON replied, that his instructions were to charge two dollars on the delivery of a dog to his owner.

Zwei tollar—oot [illegible] for you [illegible] zwei tollar for mine little togy—[illegible] look how he vag heem tail mit shoy. Zwei tollar—[illegible], (appealing to Messrs. BROWN and [illegible]) I geef you half a tollar, [illegible] for [illegible] little tog.

Mr. SAMPSON—You must conform to the rules; we have very little discretion in the matter. If you want your dog you must pay the legal fee.

GERMAN GENTLEMAN—I tell you's vat I vill do, and I von't do nottings more,—I vill geef you's half-a tollar. You take him, a!

Mr. SAMPSON—No.

GERMAN GENTLEMAN—Ten I goes to ter Cort, by tam; I shall haf mine little tog py ter Cort, you see, a!

And away he went, to get his little dog through the Court, for half-a-dollar.

Those in attendance tell us that such scenes are of daily occurrence, and many there are still more ludicrous.

Still stray dogs are brought in quietly, and as they are quietly and very properly disposed of, we have thus far, this season, had no cases of hydrophobia to report.

Since the opening of the dog-pound—about two months ago—to yesterday, something more than 3,800 mongrel curs have been conveyed to Barren Island; about 400 decent dogs have been redeemed, and the City has gained by the operation.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held, on Monday evening, in the smaller chapel of the New-York University, Mr. [illegible] W. [illegible], President, in the chair. After the usual introductory exercises, an essay was read by Mr. [illegible] BRAINERD, the subject being by the rules assigned previously assigned to the speaker for the evening by the Committee on Essays and Reviews. Fifteen minutes are allowed for this effort. Mr. [illegible] descanted on "our influence and its [illegible]" as to compress valuable, if not original, thoughts within the statutory limits. His point was, the [illegible] of consistency of conduct and demeanor with a Christian profession, and the evils produced by the levity and carelessness that bring disgrace on the Christian name. After appropriate discussion, THOS. S. PROUTY, Esq., of the Boston Association, offered some remarks, which he characterized "as of a general and desultory character," having reference to the sister institution in Boston, and to similar institutions generally. He observed that the "Young Men's Christian Association" had proved itself a good thing for Boston, and also a good thing for New-York, notwithstanding the [illegible] [illegible] practical and valuable.

[illegible]

The regular [illegible] of the Twenty-first Ward, took place last [illegible] Fremont Hall, No. 331 Fourth-avenue. It was a [illegible] gathering. The Fremonters of this Ward are entering in earnest. Last night the meeting was larger and the enthusiasm greater than at previous occasions. W. H. WOODMAN, Esq., was in the Chair, Mr. E. H. FLETCHER was Secretary. The great [illegible] of the evening was made by Mr. FULLER, of this Ward, which was loudly and deservedly applauded. Other speakers followed. The Twenty-first Ward will do its duty in November.

A Card.

Mrs. G. P. JUDD and children expect to sail from New-York on the 5th of September, for the Sandwich Islands, via San Francisco. Mrs. JUDD would take this method of returning her thanks to the Directors of the various Railroad Companies and Steamboat Agents, for the facilities so kindly afforded her in visiting her friends in various parts of the country, after an absence of twenty-eight years. May the blessing "that maketh rich, and addeth no sorrow with it," [illegible]

AUGUST 25, 1856.

Explanatory Note.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In consequence of inquiries constantly made of me, by letter and otherwise, I desire to state that *the J. G. NELSON, who wrote and signed the letter* in the TIMES of July 31, concerning Col. FREMONT's *religion*, was not [illegible]. Your obt servant,

J. G. NELSON,

No. 10 West Nineteenth-street, New-York.

EDWARD A. LEWIS, Bridgeport, Conn., receives our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly for sale. Single copies may be had of him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE—WITH STEARNS & MARVIN'S IMPROVEMENT—"The BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD"—Secured by the celebrated La Belle Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for fourteen years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—all having been tested in accidental fires.
Warranted free from dampness. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, 40 Murray and 146 Water sts.
Second-hand Safes of other makers, at reduced prices.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $85 to $125.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition, of all nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

CONGRESS OF FASHION—OPENING OF THE Season—The Trade and the Ladies are notified to meet at WILDE'S extensive Millinery Warehouse, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., to inspect the most superb Fall-Pattern Bonnets, fresh from Paris, ever offered to the fashionable world in this City. See advertisement.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $160. Melodeons, from $40 to $135.

BLACK AS A RAVEN'S WING GRAY HAIR IS turned,
And improved by the process, instead of being burned.
This desideratum is accomplished in five minutes with CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE, prepared, sold and applied, No. 6 Astor House.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BELLS! BELLS!!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Bells, of all descriptions for sale at factory prices, by FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents,
No. 189 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

Beware of the Wood—Look out for Genuine Schiedam Schnapps.—The public are cautioned against believing or giving credit to the [illegible] which have of late appeared in the [illegible], alleging that there was only a certain kind of [illegible] that was genuine. Such is an unmitigated lie, and a libel on the real article. The only legitimate and [illegible] is that prepared by the *world-renowned* [illegible], at his laboratory, Schiedam, in Holland, and is put up by the undersigned in quart and pint bottles. These Schnapps will allay nervous excitement, and will prevent diseases of the urinary organs, kidneys, gravel, liver complaint, gout, rheumatism, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, lumbago, [illegible] debility, diseases arising from impurity of the blood and is particularly adapted to the use of females. No tonic in the world to equal it.
MARTIN & MILLS, Proprietors,
No. 14 Broadway.
Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; CHAS. H. RING, cor. Broadway and John-st.

Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, Registers and Ventilators.—COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 274 Broadway, New-York, have the best assortment of the above named articles now in the market and are prepared to furnish hundreds of testimonials from parties in the City and different parts of the country, who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Portable Self-Cleaning Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" Range. They manufacture Boynton's Laundry Range, and all sizes of Pierce's Ranges. Also, a large assortment of parlor, office and cooking stoves, registers, ventilators, &c.

Wakefield.—The members of Industrial Home Association No. 2 are hereby notified that regular meetings of the Association for receiving money will not be held at No. 163 Bowery after the 1st of September. Those who wish to pay after that date can do so by calling on the Purchasing Trustee Cornelius A. Cooper, at W. S. No. 2, No. 65 Grand-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock, on any afternoon, except Saturday or Sunday. Members will receive their Deeds immediately on paying up.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

New Institution for Young Ladies.—The Rockland County Female Institute, at Nyack, will be opened with appropriate public services on Thursday, 28th inst. Prof. H. CROSBY, of the New-York University, delivers the opening address. Several other distinguished gentlemen have engaged to be present and participate in the services.
N. B.—The steamer *Metropolitan* will leave New-York on the above day at 8½ o'clock, A. M. Jay-st., and return in the afternoon.

Only $4 a Pair for fine French Calf Boots.—With patent spring shanks, made to order by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st.—Double soled water-proof boots, $4 50; best French Patent Leather Boots, $5 to $7. Every style of Gents' shoes and gaiters, best quality, equally low. A perfect fit guaranteed. A good assortment constantly on hand. A saving of 25 to 50 per cent. in your boot bills at A. BAKER'S, No. 15 Ann-st.

Summer Complaints—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat, headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease.
CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway.
Sold at retail everywhere.

J. Clawson Kelley, ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN, can be consulted, daily, at his office, No. 3 [illegible], upon diseases generally, but particularly of the lungs, liver and kidneys, with their attending [illegible], dyspepsia, rheumatism, nervousness, &c. [illegible] of charge. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call.

The most Healthful Food for Summer [illegible] Hecker's Farina.—Agreeable and nutritious, it is a most admirable preventive and corrective, in infants and adults, of the Summer Complaint and Diarrhoea, prevailing at this season.

Notice.—Dr. LEVETT, dentist, respectfully informs his patrons and the public that he may now be consulted daily between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. No. 11 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—Will meet on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 27, at H. S. Riell's, [illegible], No. 22 Lispenard-st., at 6 o'clock precisely, in full uniform, to go on the excursion to Tarrytown. Tickets free to the Veterans and families. The object is for the benefit of the aged, infirm and blind members of the Corps. The steamer WASHINGTON will leave [illegible] East River, at 6½ o'clock A. M.; Broome-st. at 7 A. M.; Catharine-st., 7¼ A. M.; and Pier No. 3, North River, 7¾; Spring-st., 8½, taking the barge BALTIMORE and passengers in tow, and will leave 42d-st., North River, at 9¼ o'clock. Dodworth's Cotillion Band is engaged for the occasion. The Second Company Washington Continental Guard, Capt. E. B. Conlin, have kindly offered to go with and escort the Corps in so laudable an object. N. B.—The Corps will meet THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug. 26, at head-quarters, No. 62 [illegible], at 7½ o'clock, to hand in the cash for tickets disposed of. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
WILLIAM TARNON, Adjutant.
N. B.—The Corps have received a polite invitation from Gen. H. J. Lockwood, to visit Sing Sing, and will be received by the military under his command, and a squad from the Company of Continentals, under command of Capt. Darragh, will also accompany the Veterans on their excursion on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

THE SIXTH WARD BROOKLYN FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB—Will meet at Constitution Hall, corner of Butler and Court sts., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Speeches by [illegible], of Brooklyn, and W. T. E. MILLIKEN, Esq., of New [illegible]

[illegible]

SIXTEENTH WARD—YOUNG MEN'S FREMONT AND DAYTON CLUB.—A [illegible] of the above Club will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, at 8 o'clock, at Chelsea Hall, South-[illegible] corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av. The members of the [illegible] Association, and all others opposed to the extension of Slave territory, and in favor of Free Kansas, [illegible] to attend. The meeting will be addressed by [illegible]

[illegible] WARD FREMONT [illegible]
[illegible] and Col. E. I. Snow. Songs by the Glee Club.
BENJ. V. ABBOTT, President.
GEO. H. DAY, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM B. BAWE,
No. 148 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF E. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.,
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern in the neatest manner.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 126 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS—Are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode. They generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make rights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer *Isaac Newton*, at the Delevan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. 358 Broadway, New-York, or H. Q. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

LEAKY ROOFS, LEAKY ROOFS.—OSBORN'S ROOFING CEMENT is the cheapest, best, and by far the most durable roofing used. It is impervious to water—weather and age improve it, and it resists the most intense heat. Leaky tin roofs cemented and made equal to new. A. L. OSBORN,
Slater and Builder, No. 147 Canal-st.

CUT THIS OUT.—Castors, Britannia Ware Spoons, &c., silver-plated and finished in a superior manner, at the silver-plating and gilding office No. 5 Catharine-st., room No. 9, up stairs. N. B.—Old ware replated equal to new; also, plain and ornamental signs made to order.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LARGE OR SMALL LOTS—Of left-off clothing to dispose of, will receive the highest price paid, without haggling or seeking to impose. Call or address THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the Philadelphia Guano Company.
Agent, A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale cheap, a Hoe Card Press, in perfect order, by M. BARAGWANATH, Machinist, 14 [illegible]-st., between Prince and Houston sts.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. BADEAU & LOCKWOOD have removed from No. 9? to No. 257 Washington-st.

WANTED.

[illegible] BUSINESS.—Situation wanted by a young man who [illegible] thorough knowledge of the [illegible] trade, having [illegible] of successful traveling; wishes to [illegible] generally useful in a merchant's store or otherwise. Salary not so much an object as to obtain a permanent situation; has first-rate City reference. Address [illegible], Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestants and first class Catholic [illegible] of different nations suitable for gentlemen's [illegible]. Especially several very experienced cooks, [illegible]maids, waiters and nurses (references procured [illegible] former employers) at MANNING'S Select [illegible], No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, [illegible] established under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an experienced [illegible] Protestant girl as nurse and chambermaid, [illegible] and waiter;) or will assist as fine laundress; [illegible] understands her duty. Also, a very competent young woman as cook or general servant. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Have the highest references.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and experienced young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; is thoroughly acquainted with her business; understands all kinds of family sewing; perfectly competent to take care of small children; willing and obliging—kind and respectful. Highest references. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, 345 6th av., near 23th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; lost her own baby; is neat, intelligent, and perfectly trustworthy, willing to make herself generally useful. Highest reference. Can be seen in the basement of No. 345 6th-av., near 23th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a young Protestant man, as coachman. Has no objection to go in the country. Also, a nice and neat Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family in the City. Both have good reference from last employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, to do general housework. She perfectly understands all sorts of housework. She is not afraid to work. She can be seen for two days at the Umbrella Store No. 112 23d-st., one door from 3d av. Best of City reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three competent young women; one as seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by two American girls, one of 16, one of 14. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

TWO FEMALE TEACHERS WANTED—In a young ladies' Seminary at Plaquemine, La., to take charge of the departments of music and drawing and the higher branches of an English education. Salary $500 per annum. None but competent persons need apply. Such can have a personal interview with Rev. B. T. PHILLIPS, at ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS', booksellers, Broadway, on Tuesday and Wednesday, (Aug. 26 and 27,) between 10 and 2 o'clock, for further information.

TEACHER.—An American lady, experienced in teaching, desires to form an engagement either in a school or private family. She is perfectly competent to teach all the English branches, with the rudiments of French and Music. Unexceptionable references furnished. Address Miss R., *Times* office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A young lady to teach in the Primary Department of a Select School in this City. Only compensation will be instruction in the higher branches by the Principal. Apply at No. 235 10th-st.

TEACHER.—An able Mathematical, Classical and French Teacher, desires an engagement in a school or college, or as Tutor to a family. Would go south or west. Highest testimonials. Address B. A., this office.

RARE CHANCE.—AGENTS WANTED to sell Brother Jonathan's Patented Furniture Polish. None genuine without the inventor and patentee's name, JOHN L. BRABYN, on the label. Smart men can make from $5 to $10 per day. This is the only patented Furniture Polish in the world. Call at the principal Depôt, No. 444 Broadway. JOHN L. BRABYN & CO.

A YOUNG MAN—Of first rate family, is in want of a situation in a large Jewelry establishment, the advertiser wishes to go South, has no objection to go to New Orleans; been 4 years in last situation; can keep books if required. Address L. & I. JACOBS, Jewelers, No. 407 Broadway.

AN ACCOMPLISHED ORGANIST—Of very favorable reputation (Professor) and a good soprano and alto singer, good voice and well musically educated, will accept engagements at a Protestant Church. Apply at WM. HALL & SON'S Music store, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A situation wanted as book-keeper, (double entry,) or assistant, by a lady, who will study the interest of her employer; with the best of references. Apply personally, or by letter, at the office of PALMER & CO., No. 378 Broadway.

CLERK WANTED.—A quiet, steady young man, or boy, who writes well, and is willing to perform thoroughly what he undertakes to do, and will be satisfied with a small weekly salary, can address PLODDER, *Times* Office. Down-town clerks will not suit.

BOY WANTED.—A good, strong boy, about 15 or 16 years of age, at No. 7 Wall-st., 5th story, room No. [illegible]. None need apply but those who can prove themselves honest.

AN EXPERIENCED CHILD'S NURSE [illegible] WANTED.—[illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A lady as [illegible] assistant teacher in an academy near the City. [illegible] be well qualified to instruct in academic branches [illegible] have some experience in teaching. The Principal [illegible] be seen at No. 192 Green-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock [illegible] to-day, (Tuesday.)

WANTED—At No. 768 Broadway, 2 book-keepers, [illegible] conductors, 3 salesmen, 3 clerks, 2 bar-keepers, [illegible] 3 porters, 2 brakemen, 3 firemen, 2 baggage[illegible], [illegible]men, 2 drivers, men on steamers and railroads, [illegible] for trades and stores. Charges moderate.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

FAMILIES RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY—Will find good domestics, who understand cooking, washing and ironing; also general house workers at FONDA'S Employment Office, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. An English cook on hand.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS—Are wanted immediately at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. [illegible] the best permanent situations that can be procured.

JOHN YOUNG—Is now ready to supply you all with servant girls, at the Protestant Employment Society's office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A Scotch lady having a large bedroom and closet, well furnished, with gas and baths, a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, wishes to have a gentleman, or two single gentlemen to board. Address A. GORDON, with real name, at the office of the *New-York Daily Times*, or at Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Two or three young gentleman [illegible]

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Apply at No. 59 King-st.

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very desirable rooms may be had, with board, in a private family in Henry-st., five minutes' walk from South Ferry. Permanent boarders and those of quiet habits preferred. Address Box No. 3,082 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen, can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No. 23 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD DOWN TOWN—At No. 63 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—On or near Clinton-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Address P. C. TEFFT, through the Brooklyn Post-Office. Private family preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD can be had 12 miles from the City on very reasonable terms near the salt water. Easy access. The proprietor can be seen No. 210 Broadway, from 2 to 3 o'clock this day.

ROOM WANTED.—Any respectable party, having a single room neatly furnished, which they would like to let, with partial board, to a gentleman, at $6 per week, can hear of a desirable party, by addressing HENRY, Box No. 1,998 Post-Office, provided location is not above Bond-st. Comfort and not show required. The best of reference exchanged.

MURRAY HILL.—A suite of elegantly furnished rooms to let on second floor to a family or two gentlemen and their wives, with a small private family, where all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Best City references given and required.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

FAMILY TEAS, REFINED AND OTHER SUGARS, GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety may be had in quantities to suit families and dealers on reasonable terms, at the large stores of J. O. FOWLER & CO., Nos. 259 and 430 Greenwich-st. Also sugar, molasses and butter, suitable for bakers.

ENCAUSTIC TILES—For vestibules, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Gunnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipe, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y.
Board and Tuition $118 a Year.
Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 8? [illegible]
Send for circulars to O. H. GARDNER [illegible], A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. H. C. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments were practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, President.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec.		E. D. BROWN, Treas.
Joseph Hoxie,	D. E. Keeler,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Thompson Price,	T. Williams, Jr.,	Samuel Milbank,
Jas. B. Holmes,	Geo. M. Glassman,	Wm. K. Hinman,
James Horn,	John Gray,	Samuel Raynor.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 31 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.
She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.
Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and E. Bement, Esqs., No. 45 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No 66 Wall st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 33 Watts-st.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 126 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's-Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 Second Place, Brooklyn. Mr. DON BERNARD, late French Professor at the University College of New-York. The term of the Institute will recommence as usual on the 8th of Sept. References and circulars on the premises. By a method adopted in Paris and followed by Mr. and Madame DON BERNARD, the young ladies are soon able to pursue in the French language their studies.
Omnibus attached.

SELECT CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.—Preparatory to the Freshman Class of Columbia College, under the charge of Prof. DRISLER and WM. H. WILSON, Esq. Next term commences MONDAY, Sept. 15. An English department will be added this Fall under the charge of WM. DRISLER, Esq. For terms and particulars, inquire on or after Sept. 1, at 122 West 23d-st. H. DRISLER.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—The higher Mathematics, Languages, &c., taught day and evening by Mr. PAINE and assistants, No 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes in private rooms; $1 for 12 lessons, all found. "As a teacher of penmanship and book-keeping Col. PAINE stands unrivaled."
Brooklyn Morning Journal.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADSURY, Hudson, N. Y.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 157 Broadway.
F. B. MAURICE.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 922 Broadway, cor. of 21st st.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 181 MacDougal-street, corner of Clinton-place, directed by the late Professors of McFengnet, Messrs. LESPINASSE and SMITH. Classical, commercial and mathematical studies. Modern languages taught without extra charges. French is the language of the School. A gymnasium is attached. Reopens 1st September.

MR. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Hudson and Washington terrace, Hoboken, N. J., will reopen Sept. 1. Circulars, with references, at the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Broad-st., and at the school.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 46 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages,) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus [illegible]
[illegible] ELIE CHARLIER [illegible]

THE [illegible] [illegible] Day School [illegible] Circulars can be obtained [illegible] 10th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 12 as boarders in their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence [illegible]. Circulars to be had at the school.

FOR SALE—A Boarding-School for boys within twenty miles of New-York, enjoying a good patronage [illegible]. For terms apply at the American School Institute, [illegible] Building, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York [illegible]
[illegible] CHAPMAN & SMITH.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS [illegible] Gymnasium [illegible] Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. [illegible], with a Primary Department.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Madison-av., southwest corner of 26th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. [illegible] West 18th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES—On Brooklyn Heights, No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton. ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal. Recommences on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars, &c., as above.

COTTAGE-PLACE ACADEMY, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—At Port Richmond, L. I., commences on MONDAY, the 1st of September. The terms are moderate. For particulars, apply to THEO. A. THOMPSON, Principal, near the park in Port Richmond.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—[illegible] will reopen Sept. 1. [illegible]
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

JERSEY CITY.—The Misses BOUSSELLE'S Seminary for Young Ladies, No. 45 Grand-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. References and circulars can be had at the above address.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.
GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 28 West 23d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

MISS SNOW'S—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 13th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, the 1st of September.

THE MISSES HENDERSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 63 West 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 1.

J. DE LAUNAY'S—Classes in FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, &c., (No. 130 9th-st.) Lectures given to literary institutions on *Philology and Archeology.*

MISS E. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MRS. DIETZ—Will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Sept. 10, at No. 58 East 22d-st.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 23d-st., will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th of September.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—No. 225 Greenwich-st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL.—Will resume its duties at No. 31 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 46 East 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 379 5th av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the institution.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 61 9th-st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, GOSHEN, [illegible] Orange Co., N. Y. The [illegible] Boarding School will commence TUESDAY, Sept. [illegible]. The school is distant from the City [illegible] and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition in all English branches [illegible] $200 per year. If desired, pupils from the City will be accompanied by a teacher on Monday, Sept. [illegible]. Music and various languages extra. For circulars or other information, address the Principal, D. L. TOWLE, A. M.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No. 30 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 1st of September.
MICHAEL DRISCOL, President.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 38 Union square, will resume her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE THIRTIETH THOUSAND OF
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The whole to conclude with the Drama of
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The undersigned, pursuant to the [illegible] of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Journal of that body at its approaching Annual session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the THIRD MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution, [illegible] [illegible] for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, price for additional [illegible] per token. Folding, stitching and [illegible] and paper covers, per 100 copies. [illegible] to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be [illegible] in the care of the undersigned, [illegible] before 12 o'clock, noon, of the third Monday in September, 1856.
JAMES L. RIDGELY,
[illegible]

BROOKLYN [illegible] TO MACHINISTS.—[illegible] at the office of the [illegible] for the construction of two pumping engines [illegible] to Gowanus, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each [illegible] high, with three boilers each; to be built and [illegible] complete on the stone foundations prepared for [illegible] to be of first-class workmanship.
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The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.
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No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE, ROTUNDA, PARK, Aug. 19, 1856.
TO SLATERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office till 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, [illegible] inst., for Slating with best quality Green Vermont Slate, with lead flashing at connections and covering ridges with sheet lead. Also, copper linings for valleys and gutters, and copper leaders, for the main building and wings of Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River, according to plans and specifications at the office of E. G. HATFIELD, Esq., No. 336 Broadway, where further information can be obtained. Each proposal to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible parties, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; and the Governors reserve the right of rejecting any and all proposals not deemed by them advantageous to the department.

VIRGINIA PINE WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Hudson River Railroad Company until the 1st day of September next, for the delivery during the ensuing year of 15,000 cords (solid measure) Virginia pine wood, at their wood stations between New-York and Pokeepsie, both inclusive.
Proposals may be sent to the undersigned, marked "Proposal for Wood," who will also give such information as may be desired.
The right to reject such proposals as may not be deemed satisfactory is reserved by the Company.
M. L. SYKES, Jr.,
Vice-President Hudson River Railroad Company,
No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

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When the Road has earned an amount not equal to eight per cent. per annum on the issue of bonds they will be received by the Comptroller as securities for banking purposes, and as the State increases in wealth and banking capital, there will be a home demand for these bonds.

Copies of the Charter of the Company, and the Bond and Mortgage, and resolutions of the Board of Directors authorizing their execution, may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, and capitalists are invited to examine the exhibit of this Company and see on what foundation it relies for a business second to none in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, and which makes these securities as desirable as any in the market for investment.

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W. A. MERRAY, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 12 and 14 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, peremptory sale of the entire stock of cabinet furniture, oil-paintings, French plate mirrors, five rosewood piano-fortes, table linens, counterpanes, silver plated ware, &c., on hand and to be sold positively, without reserve, to pay advances, viz.: two solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich brocatel, plush and hair cloth [illegible] enameled chamber suites [illegible] rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak chamber furniture [illegible] dining tables, chairs and [illegible] hair mattresses, easy, Turkish and plain rockers; parlor [illegible] oil-paintings, in rich gilt frames; 20 French plate pier and mantel mirrors, French China vases, tea ware, coffee urns, motto cups, cut glass ware, black tea, soap, &c., worthy the attention of the trade and others. Catalogues [illegible] can be examined [illegible].

E. C. BUDLONG, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE.—On SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of JUDAH B. VOORHEES, Esq., referee of [illegible] known as the Russell place [illegible] on the Post Road near the Depot at Rye, with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. The property consists of about [illegible] acres of good land, with a large quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shade trees [illegible] Apply to the auctioneer, No. [illegible] Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

W. S. MELLEN, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES.—New; also, top light wagon, cost $275, made by a Broadway maker; piano stools, &c. will be sold at 10 o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 26. Piano-fortes, are all fully warranted, viz.: one carved Piano-forte, made by Lighte & Newton, of New-York, and cost $[illegible] [illegible] one made by Wm. Lindeman & Son, fully warranted; Nunns, Stodart, Fisher, and other celebrated makers. Also, about 20 piano-stools, covers, &c., the whole for positive sale, to pay advances. Also, several fine gold watches, rings, pins, &c.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

WELLS SELLS—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 26, at [illegible] o'clock, at the salesroom No. [illegible] Nassau-st., diamond and gold jewelry, watches, &c., &c.; cluster and single-stone diamond pins, ear-rings, finger-rings, studs, &c.; gold hunting and single-case watches by the most celebrated makers; also, a line of fine gold jewelry, consisting of brooches, finger-rings, ear-rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, lockets, guard, vest and fob chains, &c., &c. Every article warranted as represented on the catalogue.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, CHINA, AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 9 Liberty-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 A. M., in lots from the shelves to suit the trade, a large assortment of white granite, light blue and common ware, French decorated China, glass ware, rich plated tea sets, spoons and forks, tea-trays, knives and forks, &c. Also, the stock of a retailer, with which the sale will commence. Goods repacked in the best manner for shipping.

WILLIAMSON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

SHIRT COLLARS, WORK-BOXES, &c., AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, No. 37 Dey-st., comer of Greenwich, sardines, figs, prunes, rice, beans, cutlasses, hoes, saws, planes, axes, hatchets, hammers, knives, carvers, shirt collars, work boxes, writing desks, brandy, gin, wine, champagne, tobacco, 20 dozen cologne water, &c.

SYLVESTER TOWER, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at La Pierre House, No. 678 Broadway. Mortgagee's sale of the entire furniture, carpets, mirrors, fixtures, &c., of the above house. The whole to be sold by virtue of executions and chattel mortgages. By order of JAMES R. BENSEL, Deputy Sheriff and Attorney for mortgagee.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE AT AUCTION—TUESDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 301 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, 50 crates all kinds W. G. blue and common ware, 100 packages glass ware, China tea sets, Britannia ware, &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive for cash.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

STATIONERY, &c.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 9 Liberty-st., will sell, on TUESDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock precisely, for account of the underwriters, a large stock of stationery, slightly damaged by fire.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction all the stock of store No. 236 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, summer ranges, hard coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and caboose, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinmen's tools. Sale peremptory.

TERMS—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of

ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1856.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department in the City of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued [illegible] will be given up.

[illegible] D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—3d-av., [illegible] open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.

T. M. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—New-York, Aug. 19, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the first day of September proximo.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

COAL.

COAL.—On hand, and constantly discharging from [illegible], the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain, [illegible] Orchard, Furnace and Steamboat; also, Black-mine [illegible] Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered [illegible] New-York [illegible] corner 3d-av., Nos. 117 and [illegible], between 18th and 19th sts.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A LARGE BAY HORSE FOR SALE—[illegible] years old, bay Mare. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at No. 60 Bank-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT OR VILLA SITES FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.

Five valuable building lots of from 10 to 16 acres each, located on the east side of the River, five miles south of Fishkill landing, and five miles above West Point. Each lot possesses building sites unsurpassed in beauty, commanding varied and extensive views of the river and surrounding country. The soil is fertile, and the whole abounds with springs and brooks of the purest water. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 2 Pine-st.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—[illegible] situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 24 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 300 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first class 5-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse-engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of substantial make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A handsome residence, with all the modern improvements, but 3 years old, beautifully situated on high ground, fronting the College Campus, 250 yards from depot, with eight trains each way per day. A more desirable residence for a retired family, or persons doing business in New-York, is seldom offered; can view the premises with trains, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 9 and 11 A. M.; returning at 10 or 1 P. M. Carpets for sale if desired, and possession given immediately. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, or of A. J. MOULTON, No. 78 Wall-st. WILLIAM FLAGG.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depot on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Wetmore, Suydam, Van Allen, Barclay, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others, will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects, a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated in Goldenham, Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., containing 115 1-10 acres. The farm and buildings are in good order. The farm is well watered, and has a never-failing stream running through it. The land is suitably divided, and is capable of keeping twenty cows, Summer and Winter. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 297 Greenwich-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 118 acres, in Rockland County, N. Y., four miles from Nyack, and 1½ from Railroad depot. Is well watered with springs and never-failing streams. Has on it a house, tenant house, barn, and other out buildings; a large apple orchard, peach orchard and a variety of other fruit. Price $8,500, half cash. Fare to Nyack, by the Metamora or J. P. Smith, 12½ cents. For more particulars, apply on the premises or by letter to WILLIAM G. DUNN, Nyack Turnpike, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—About 10 acres, 20 miles from this City, in New Jersey; improvements are, house, barn, good apple orchard, garden, extensive beds of strawberries, &c.; it is all inclosed with picket fence; situation is high; prospect extensive; it is on a good road, and has a beautiful stream of pure water passing through the grove in the rear; terms easy; price $3,150. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 67 Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

NEW BRICK COTTAGE FOR SALE.—36x36 feet, with about half an acre of land, in the village of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y. The lot is inclosed by a thorn-hedge, nearly grown; has on it, besides minor fruits, choice apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees, and 70 grape vines, just beginning to bear, a good well, a barn; is desirably located as to schools, churches, health and scenery; is 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 5 minutes' walk from depot. Price $3,000. For further particulars, address G. P. REEVES, Goshen, N. Y.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ADMINISTRATION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.—Pursuant to an Order from the Court of Probate for [illegible] District will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the 4th of September, 1856, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the valuable property of the late HENRY A. RICHARD, deceased. Sale to take place on the premises, in 2d Greenwich. Terms made known at the time of sale.

ALVAN MEAD, Administrator of said estate.
GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 11, 1856.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT A BARGAIN—Near Wallingford Station, New-Haven County, Conn., 70 acres, 1/4 of wood, and the balance in a high state of cultivation, with a fine large frame two-story house, with 8 rooms on first floor, built 6 years since in the most substantial manner. Barn, wagon-house and other out-buildings. Great variety of fine fruit. Stream of water and fine spring introduced in the house and barn; situated on one of the most pleasant streets in the town.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A VILLAGE RESIDENCE—Will be sold at auction, in Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., at Carton and Conover's Hotel in that place, THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 28. A story and a half cottage, with a large corner lot, and sale peremptory to close an account. Distant 300 yards from the railroad station. Also, 20 acres of desirable land adjoining the town. At private sale a two-story cottage, with 2½ acres of land.

BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Freehold, N. J.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A well furnished house in good order, with about half an acre of land attached. It will be let for one year, or until the first of April next. Rent $450. Apply to F. C. CANTINE, attorney at law, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, or to JAS. F. McGOWAN, at North Orange.

FOR SALE AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—A neat cottage and garden, three minutes from the Depot; 20 miles from New-York. Healthy location, good society, &c. Price $900. Apply to N. DUNHAM, at Depot, or J. CLARK, No. 68 Wall-st., rooms Nos. 13 and 14 New-York.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Consisting of a good mill, four dwelling houses, and 600 acres heavily-timbered land, with an extensive water power, 28 miles from New-York City. Inquire of J. M. MILLER, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

$7,500.—FOR SALE—One of the fifteen first-class high-stoop houses in 48th-st., between 5th av. and Broadway; house 20x50, with all the modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of ONDERDONK & FINDLEY.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depots, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 5 to 8 P. M.

COTTAGE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—In a desirable street near City Hall, lot 25 by 100, house 25 by 30, and two-story extension 12 by 23, finished in modern style, with extra conveniences. Price, $7,000. One-half on mortgage. Principals only will address Box No. 2,512, New-York Post-Office.

LEASE FOR SALE OR HOUSE TO LET—House nearly new, four-story brick, with store; the gas and water to fourth floor. Suitable for business or boarders. Lease 5¾ years, or rent $650 a year. Apply on the premises No. 54 Great Jones-st., between Bowery and Broadway.

WAGON FOR SALE.—A splendid light wagon, nearly new and has been but little used, in perfect order; was made for $140. Will be sold for $75. Can be seen at LOCKWOOD'S carriage factory, corner of 127th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—In Brooklyn, north side of State-st., first below Hicks-st., two new, handsome three story and English basement houses, built of Philadelphia brick, with French mullioned windows; are fifteen feet fronts; rooms the width of the houses, eight in each; have gas, water, marble mantels, iron fences in front, paved cellars, and every convenience for a moderate sized family. Will be ready 1st of September. Rent $325. Can be seen at any time. Apply on the corner, No. 266 Hicks-st.

HOUSE TO LET—To the 1st of May next, or to a desirable tenant for a longer period, a three story dwelling house with modern improvements, (and some furniture if wanted,) most delightfully situated in Clinton-place, near Broadway. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 500 Post-Office.

TO LET—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 361 Broadway. The above premises have been entirely remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent light, and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fancy business, being undoubtedly the best location in the City. Apply to GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

TO LET.—A very desirable three-story brick house in State, between Hicks and Henry sts. A part or all of the furniture can be had very low, if desired; can also be had on a lease, if preferred. Location only five minutes from either Wall-st. or South ferries. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—A pleasantly-situated and commodious house, on the Hudson River, three-quarters of an hour from the City, by rail, and only 5 minutes' walk from the depot. Possession given immediately. Address C. V., Times Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—A choice lot of offices are now ready to rent at No. 34 Pine-st., over the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange. They can be had at a low rent to good tenants. Also, a fine large basement in the same building. Croton water, with washstands, throughout the building. Any person wishing the same can be accommodated by applying on the premises, between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., or at any other hour through the day at No. 280 West-st.

J. R. HOAGLAND, Secretary.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 14th-st., near 2d-av., a four-story brown-stone front house, in complete order, and well furnished throughout. Apply at 165 East 14th-st., or at No. 25 Beekman-st., up stairs.

THREE STORES TO LET CHEAP—Under the Fourth District Court house, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av.; one is a corner and has a fine saloon under, to be let together or separate. Apply to

SILLICK & BUCK, 8th-st., near 4th-av.

THE SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Of store No. 34 Cortlandt-st. Apply to BRIDGES & BROTHERS, on the premises.

STEADY POWER—A few choice rooms still to be had in the Depot Building corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. For the value of the word "steady," ask the tenants now there. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. [illegible] between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—[illegible] rooms, in a new building in [illegible] Apply to

J. G. BULL & SON, No. [illegible]

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT OR LEASE—A country place, of about five acres of land, with good house, suitable for Winter as well as Summer residence, stable, carriage house, &c., with shade trees. If on a Railroad not further than [illegible] miles; if not, must be within ten miles of the City and easy of access at all times. Address H., Box No. 3,[illegible].

LAND WANTED—From six to eight acres of good loam soil on the Sound, or on a hill near the Sound, between Astoria and Huntington, not over half a mile from a village free from marshes. Price not over $100 an acre. Address A. A. RAVENSWOOD, Long Island.

WANTED—From 1st October, by a small family, without children, a handsomely furnished house, between 5th and 32d sts., Broadway and 6th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & COMPANY, BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all the
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.
ALSO,
Mercantile Credits for Europe, &c., on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO. of London; and for INDIA, CHINA, &c., on GEO. PEABODY & CO., or on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, of London, having BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
	Singapore.	

Credits for Australia, on the Bank of New South Wales of London.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
MAITLAND AND NEWCASTLE..........Hunter River
BRISBANE AND IPSWICH..........Moreton Bay.
VICTORIA BRANCHES;
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
CASTLEMAINE..........Mount Alexander.
BALARAT.
SANDHURST AGENCY..........Bendigo.
OVENS AGENCY.
ALSO DRAFTS ON SAN FRANCISCO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1856.

Net assets on hand May 1, 1856, per last statement.......... $3,285,364 32

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For premiums and policies..........	$214,363 33	
For interest..........	101,901 59	
For annuities..........	2,250 00	
Due agents and others..........	145 82	$319,161 04
		$3,604,525 36

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death..........	$89,000 00	
Paid additions to same..........	4,317 40	
Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical attendance, commissions, postage, exchange, taxes and advertising..........	26,753 94	
Paid surrendered policies..........	9,244 20	
Paid reduction of premium..........	700 17	
Paid annuities..........	791 79	
Paid on personal account..........	200 74	131,007 24
Assets Aug. 1, 1856..........		$3,[illegible] 12

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company	$54,[illegible]
Bonds and mortgages..........	3,[illegible]
Fire insurance..........	457 74
Bills receivable..........	2,730 [illegible]
Deposited for taxes..........	4,276 [illegible]
Due from agents..........	[illegible]
	$3,[illegible] 12

LOSSES UNPAID, $[illegible].

Amount at risk May 1, 1856..........	$[illegible]
Issued since..........	1,7[illegible]
	$27,[illegible],190 00
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead..........	7[illegible]
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1856..........	$26,[illegible]
Number of policies running May 1, 1856..........	9,13[illegible]
Issued since..........	641
	9,777
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead..........	270
Running policies Aug. 1, 1856..........	9,507

Of which 8,[illegible] are for life.
746 are for 7 years.
[illegible] are for 1 year.
198 are for irregular periods.
9,507

Increase for the quarter in amount at risk..........		$1,006,675 00
Increase for the quarter in policies..........		371
Increase in life policies..........	403	
Increase in irregular period..........	27—430	
Decrease in 7 year policies..........	57	
Decrease in 1 year policies..........	2—59	371
Average amount of insurance for each policy of increase..........		$2,718 30

Number of new policies issued in the last 6 months..1,220

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STEWART,
ROBT. H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JOHN P. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	GEORGE S. COE,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of Bonds issued by the State of California, in payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in said State, and to indemnify the State, for which an appropriation was made by Act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1854, and for which further provision was made by Act of Congress, approved Aug. 18, 1856, that said Bonds (known as the "War Bonds of the State of California,") with the Coupons attached, must be presented to the Commissioners appointed by the State of California, to settle the same, at their office in the City of Washington, on or before the first day of September next, after which date all interest on said Bonds will be stopped.

JAMES W. DENVER, } Commissioners California
SAMUEL B. SMITH, } War Debt.
A. J. F. PHELAN, Clerk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1856.

EIGHT PER CENT. AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MUSCATINE, KEOKUK AND BURLINGTON.—$20,000 City of Muscatine, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, being convertible into the stock of that Company.

$100,000 City of Keokuk, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, being convertible into the stock of the Company.

$75,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

$25,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, issued for municipal purposes.

The principal and interest of all above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company, the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depots of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton. By order of the Board.

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, survivor of STRATTER & THOMPSON, indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years therefrom. The said bonds were obtained from me by false representations, and without consideration rendered. Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, prohibiting the payment of the coupons thereto attached. Bond No. 51, as aforesaid, for $1,000, and the following numbers similar to it, viz.: Nos. 51, 52, 57, 58, 54, 62, 63, 74, 88, 112, 113, 115, 120, 121 and 145.

W. E. CULVER.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1856.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—No. 32 Chambers-st., (new Court-House.)—New-York, June 28, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably occur from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the latest day the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 3 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is STRICTLY PROHIBITED from receiving ENVELOPES containing money or checks for the payment of Taxes. By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
New Court-House, No. 32 Chambers-st.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE—That the Tax for the year 1856 was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors on the 8th day of August, 1856, at 5 minutes before 6 o'clock P. M. The rate, 1.30 30-100. The books will be placed under my charge on or about the 1st September next.

Tax payers are requested to refer to the published rules, which I shall be compelled rigidly to adhere to.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

$150,000.—MONEY TO LOAN—On or buy for cash, diamonds, watches, jewelry, clocks, pianos, &c., &c. Great Bargains in watches, jewelry, rich cloaks and oil-paintings. No. 39 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Apply to FRANK BYRNE, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY—No. 21 EXCHANGE-PLACE—NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1856.—The Coupons of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, due on the 1st September, will be paid on and after that day at this office.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CAUTION.—The payment of the following described drafts has been stopped, they having been obtained under suspicious circumstances:

R. P. Pettit, Brother & Gordon; bills dated Chicago, Aug. 12, 1856, on London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London, in favor of Mr. Moulla Dutton.

No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.
19,386	[illegible]	16	7	19,388	[illegible]		
19,387	[illegible]	16	7	19,389	[illegible]		
19,388	[illegible]			19,390	[illegible]		

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WESTERN COUNTY BONDS AND STOCKS WANTED—In exchange for lands and part cash, and, also, very desirable and productive real estate in Brooklyn. Address Post-Office Box No. 3,504.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26....	1856	Wednesday, May 14....	1856
Saturday, May 10....	1856	Wednesday, May 28....	1856
Saturday, May 24....	1856	Wednesday, June 11....	1856
Saturday, June 7....	1856	Wednesday, June 25....	1856
Saturday, June 21....	1856	Wednesday, July 9....	1856
Saturday, July 5....	1856	Wednesday, July 23....	1856
Saturday, July 19....	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6....	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2....	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20....	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16....	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3....	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30....	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17....	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13....	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1....	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27....	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15....	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11....	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29....	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25....	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12....	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8....	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26....	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22....	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10....	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6....	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24....	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20....	1856		

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York..........	Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston..........	Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York..........	Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston..........	Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York..........	Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston..........	Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York..........	Wednesday, Oct. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston..........	Wednesday, Oct. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York..........	Wednesday, Oct. 15.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston..........	Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the banks north of 42° until after the 1st of August.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

The steamship ERICSSON, LOWBER, will succeed the BALTIC and sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 13.

NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—THE U. S. Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
From New-York to Southampton or Bremen:
In First Cabin, Main Saloon..........$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon..........110
In Second Cabin..........60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All Letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The Steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Oct. 4.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
GLASGOW....Saturday, 16th of August, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURGH....Tuesday, 2d September, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, 30th September, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The steamship ETNA, 3,000 tons burden, W. MILLER, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on FRIDAY, the 29th inst. Passage money, for first class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and steward's fees, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS LINES FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:45 P. M., Lebanon Springs at 1½ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:25 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Oakhill for Catskill Mountain House.
At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.
And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SARATOGA, MONTREAL, LEBANON SPRINGS AND THE WEST.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—FARE REDUCED—To Albany, $1 50; Saratoga, $2 62—Two Daily Express Trains.

6.45 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

8.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.
8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 6.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.
8.15 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.
4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.30 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.
Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 12, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10.30 A. M. and 7.45 P. M. This train leaves every Tuesday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, [illegible] P. M.; For Peekskill, 4 and 5.30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.35, 5.30 and 10.45 A. M., and 4.35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 5.50 and 11.15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—Europa and Champion, on Lake Ontario; Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York, via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER,

Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1856, the passenger trains of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will run on their regular time, with the exception of the 6:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Express trains, which will resume their regular trips in a few days, of which due notice will be given.

Stages run regular between Croton Falls and Lake Mahopac. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 9:10 A. M., (accommodation) and 12:55 P. M. Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:10 P. M. Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see Pathfinder Railway Guide. J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEWPORT BY LAND ROUTE.—Passengers leave New-York at 8 A. M., by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; New-Haven at 11:15 A. M., by Hartford and New-Haven Railroad; Hartford at 12:55 P. M., by Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad—arriving in Providence at 4:7 P. M., and leave Providence at 6:15 P. M., by steamer PERRY. Through tickets sold at Canal-st. station. Baggage checked through.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—LAKE MAHOPAC.—Passengers visiting this Lake will find this the most desirable route. Only 3 hours from 26th-st., by the cars, and 40 minutes by stage. Distance 4½ miles. 4 stages in readiness at Croton Falls to convey passengers.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, Cozzens' Dock, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Po'keepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. [illegible], and COLUMBIA, Captain C. T. King, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson..........		Pittsfield..........	$2 50
Claverack..........		Cheshire..........	2 [illegible]
Mellenville..........		South Adams..........	2 75
Ghent..........		North Adams..........	2 [illegible]
Chatham 4-Corners..........	$1 50	[illegible]ston..........	2 [illegible]
East Chatham..........	1 [illegible]	[illegible]dale..........	2 [illegible]
Canaan..........	1 [illegible]	Washington..........	2 [illegible]
Lebanon Springs..........	1 [illegible]	Becket..........	2 [illegible]
Edwards..........	1 [illegible]	Chester Factory..........	3 [illegible]
State Line..........	1 [illegible]	Huntington..........	3 [illegible]
West Stockbridge..........	2 00	Russel..........	3 [illegible]
Richmond..........	2 [illegible]	Westfield..........	3 [illegible]
Shaker Village..........	2 [illegible]		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and connects with stages at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE OCEAN PORT:
Tuesday, Aug. 26.. 4 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26.. 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 27.. 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 27.. 6 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 28.. 3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 28.. 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 29.. 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 29.. 7½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 30.. 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 30.. 8 A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 31.. 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 30.. 7½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 31.. 8 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 31.. 4 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 1.. 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 1.. 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 2.. 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 2.. 8½ A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best-adapted boat ever on the route.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK (MIDDLETOWN,) and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Thursday, Aug. 21.. 7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 21.. 11½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 22.. 8 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 22.. 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 23.. 1 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 23.. 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 24.. 9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 24.. 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 25.. 10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 25.. 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 26.. 11 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26.. 3½ P. M.
Wedn'sd'y, Aug. 27.. 12 M.	Wednesday, Aug. 27.. 4 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 28.. 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 28.. 5 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 29.. 7½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 29.. 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 30.. 2½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 30.. 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 31.. 9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 31.. 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. The steamer NORWALK, Capt. C. T. RODMAN, will leave as follows, Sundays included: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving foot of Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leaving pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare for trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton and back to New-York, twenty-five cents, for which a return ticket will be given. No half-price for children.

C. J. DODGE, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stony Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Setauket, Hollow and Miller's-place.

REGULAR MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. The new steamer GLEN COVE will leave pier foot of Canal and Spring sts. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire of J. LEWIS, 393 West-st. Steam Music attached to this boat.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with staterooms, to Norfolk, $7; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. [illegible] Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By [illegible] LAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THIS [illegible] [illegible] a parallel in the annals of medicine [illegible] is recommended to be used [illegible] Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—None are genuine unless the engraving [illegible] the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper [illegible]. Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW, Member of the Royal College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted [illegible] No. 187 Prince-street, (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning [illegible] from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. Consultations [illegible]

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of [illegible] loss of [illegible] the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use [illegible] entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of DR. BARROW, No. 187 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.

[illegible] No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines as it but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day.

Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $[illegible] to any physician who, after a proper [illegible] can cure private diseases with equally undoubted celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he [illegible] numerable cases progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt this assertion should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been [illegible] months, drinking nauseous compounds, which destroy the stomach, and swallowing [illegible] undermining the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may in a few hours, enjoy the pleasure of [illegible] that Richard is himself again.

SURE CURE.—The Great Remedy, Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing [illegible] ough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless [illegible] alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to [illegible] system and break out continually. [illegible] established office, Canal-st., corner of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. WARD may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms, Spermatorrhea, and a certain description of Nervous Debility.

Patients communicating from a distance may be [illegible] lots of receiving advice and medicine only by express [illegible] medicines, as well as secure guarantee to those [illegible] mitting that amount. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. MAGNUS' LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and powerful invigorator of the human system is [illegible] all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use [illegible] nervous system and reproductive organs [illegible] nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers [illegible] is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach [illegible] solving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood [illegible] proved and the whole framework of man [illegible] more vigorous and harmonious [illegible] $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office [illegible]

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. [illegible] edition, 400 pages [illegible] gilt and fine engravings. Mailed free [illegible] all their diseases and weaknesses [illegible] the author's [illegible] ment of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional [illegible] Office—No. [illegible] Nicholas Hotel. Hours—11 A. M. to 2 P. M. [illegible] 1 to 9 P. M. His book [illegible] command Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted [illegible]

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years [illegible] the diseases of a certain class [illegible] instance of failure. The [illegible] keep the patient from [illegible] An immediate application should be made [illegible] but if the disease has [illegible] has spread by [illegible] known himself especially [illegible] a method [illegible] WATSON'S [illegible] ing until 9 at night [illegible] No. 55 Walker-st. [illegible]

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only [illegible] thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No., as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—THE CAUSE AND CURE.—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes; in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings; addressed especially to those about to marry. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c., office No. 362 Houston-st., near Wooster; hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. (Sunday excepted.) Those who apply in the early stages will be surprised at the rapidity and little inconvenience attending their cure. In strictures, from its first or latest one to its most advanced and distressing stage; also in seminal weakness, &c. he can guarantee a perfect and radical cure without pain, excessive medication, or restriction from business. Compensation strictly moderate. Private seats for waiting.

TO DRUGGISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS.—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT can now be obtained in pint bottles and prepared corks, warranted not to leak in three years. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
THE ECONOMY OF THIS OIL IS UNRIVALED.
$4 10 of KEROSENE gives as much light as $9 of rape-seed oil,
$13 of whale oil, $26 47 of sperm oil, and $[illegible] of burning fluid.

It burns in all the argand button top lamps, including camphene and sliver oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL.

The effect of this oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and bowsprit lanterns this Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without gumming or crusting the wick, a great desideratum for shipmasters, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and hand lamps.

The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship agents is respectfully requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, Agent of Kerosene Oil Company, No. 5 Beaver-st.

PAINT ONE CENT PER POUND—Oil 50 cents per gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 118 Maiden-lane.

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ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign productions, with confidence based upon always obtaining and a desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in the country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by

[illegible] & CO., Agents, [illegible]

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at E. BALDWIN'S, No. 230 Bowery, corner of [illegible]

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856: [illegible] being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. [illegible] OAKLEY, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, H. F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,167,062 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie	118,289 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	80,074 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	894,445 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WITHERS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,449,922 86
Average amount of Specie	119,851 89
Average amount of Circulation	282,544 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,365,481 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$357,908 04
Average amount of Specie	12,185 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	132,076 00
Average amount of Deposits	177,030 [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. E. [illegible], Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,809,687 77
Average amount of Specie	68,618 19
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible],837 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHMOND LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$628,918 45
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	124,270 00
Average amount of Deposits	3[illegible],510 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. D. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,604,392 86
Average amount of Specie	250,342 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	241,477 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,078,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	1,535,376 [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. F. WARNER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,906,256 02
Average amount of Specie	198,423 88
Average amount of Circulation	97,905 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,081,096 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. A. PLATT, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$480,395 00
Average amount of Specie	34,389 00
Average amount of Circulation	91,936 00
Average amount of Deposits	303,196 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,787,761 14
Average amount of Specie	150,835 13
Average amount of Circulation	140,728 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,397,728 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$642,411 61
Average amount of Specie	41,136 95
Average amount of Circulation	49,238 00
Average amount of Deposits	589,564 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. W. WHEELWRIGHT, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$663,673 34
Average amount of Specie	62,470 63
Average amount of Circulation	88,753 00
Average amount of Deposits	579,774 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,433,140 64
Average amount of Specie	48,692 10
Average amount of Circulation	118,689 00
Average amount of Deposits	912,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. H. JOHNSON, President. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,732,353 18
Average amount of Specie	108,615 08
Average amount of Circulation	176,564 50
Average amount of Deposits	1,137,982 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. R. CONOVER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$427,464 00
Average amount of Specie	22,315 00
Average amount of Circulation	85,739 00
Average amount of Deposits	249,601 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$736,193 46
Average amount of Specie	62,844 28
Average amount of Circulation	172,694 00
Average amount of Deposits	573,345 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,948,558 23
Average amount of Specie	166,791 04
Average amount of Circulation	218,973 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,440,738 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R. ACLY, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,891,058 18
Average amount of Specie	491,903 38
Average amount of Circulation	242,664 63
Average amount of Deposits	3,331,077 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. O. HALSTED, President of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. O. HALSTED, President. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,017,560 03
Average amount of Specie	90,341 93
Average amount of Circulation	96,828 00
Average amount of Deposits	938,230 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,557,694 71
Average amount of Specie	181,881 06
Average amount of Circulation	117,331 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,08[illegible] 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier. Affirmed before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,218,993 01
Average amount of Specie	868,200 85
Average amount of Circulation	208,012 27
Average amount of Deposits	3,120,056 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,303,[illegible] 44
Average amount of Specie	76,443 56
Average amount of Circulation	21[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	886,517 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 23, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$74[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	51,384 04
Average amount of Circulation	132,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	547,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. H. BROWN, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. JOHN M. DAVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. R. ARNOLD, President of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. R. ARNOLD, President. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,667,118 50
Average amount of Specie	1,446,108 08
Average amount of Circulation	227,490 15
Average amount of Deposits	4,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,428,721 69
Average amount of Specie	231,391 21
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	113,716 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,778,053 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,117,440 31
Average amount of Specie	768,688 06
Average amount of Circulation	319,983 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,[illegible] 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,391,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	89,775 66
Average amount of Circulation	118,866 00
Average amount of Deposits	889,174 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. J. VAN NAME, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,533,981 69
Average amount of Specie	186,673 34
Average amount of Circulation	212,729 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,009,681 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES GALLATIN, President. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. E. FRANCIS CORBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$360,566 91
Average amount of Specie	10,452 34
Average amount of Circulation	96,125 00
Average amount of Deposits	181,431 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$492,127 93
Average amount of Specie	29,578 81
Average amount of Circulation	87,309 00
Average amount of Deposits	135,367 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$182,014 68
Average amount of Specie	19,751 75
Average amount of Circulation	148,089 00
Average amount of Deposits	120,554 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,661,781 47
Average amount of Specie	71,113 94
Average amount of Circulation	171,790 00
Average amount of Deposits	844,076 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HAYS, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,757,781 35
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	171,465 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,2[illegible],980 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier. Affirmed before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8[illegible],591 14
Average amount of Specie	35,599 05
Average amount of Circulation	118,329 00
Average amount of Deposits	317,373 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. HALL, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$961,349 75
Average amount of Specie	65,624 42
Average amount of Circulation	171,341 00
Average amount of Deposits	701,497 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,671,628 04
Average amount of Specie	169,763 56
Average amount of Circulation	1[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	1,980,063 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier. Affirmed before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$787,906 47
Average amount of Specie	38,443 25
Average amount of Circulation	161,841 00
Average amount of Deposits	544,519 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	105,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	2,077,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. PARKHURST, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. THOS. A. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856: [illegible] City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. S. FRASER, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,706,374 03
Average amount of Specie	209,238 00
Average amount of Circulation	107,632 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,209,668 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,237,044 31
Average amount of Specie	190,306 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	214,816 00
Average amount of Deposits	919,090 [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. FALLS, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. H. FALLS, President. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. E. R. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of August, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,325,644 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie	272,297 21
Average amount of Circulation	136,907 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,930,480 [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 25th day of August, 1856. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—ALEXANDER BONNELL, ANSON R. BROWN, JOHN P. HALL, SABIN SMITH and JASON H. BOCKOVER, against EZEKIEL FRENCH and JACOB ADAMS—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—Action No. 1.—To the above Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 134 Nassau-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and sixty-five dollars and twenty-three cents, with interest from the 20th day of May, A. D. 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 2d, 1856.

LAWTON & LARNED, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1856.

au5-law6wTu — LAWTON & LARNED.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT BAYARD, Trustee, &c., against FELIX DOUGHERTY AND OTHERS.—Notice to the creditors of Michael Dougherty, deceased: In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court dated the 10th day of April, 1856, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Michael Dougherty, deceased, late of the City of New-York, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, and to establish the same, according to law, before the undersigned referee appointed by said order, at his office, No. [illegible] Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within three months from the first publication of this notice, that is to say, from the 21st day of June, 1856.

New-York, June 19, 1856.

CHARLES A. PEABODY, Referee.

je17-law6mTu* — T. JAMES GLOVER, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDRES LUIS PATRULLO, late of the City of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 132 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next.—Dated New-York, August 4, 1856.

FRANCISCO DEL HOYO, Executor.
EUPHEMIA P. DEL HOYO, Executrix.

au5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES H. LONGBOTHAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of J. B. LONGBOTHAM, No. 136 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Feb. 25, 1856. JOHN B. LONGBOTHAM, ELIZA LONGBOTHAM, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES TARRANT, late of the City of New-York, druggist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 278 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of June, 1856. JOHN A. TARRANT, Administrator.

je24-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETTA OSBORN, late Margaretta Edwards, and late Margaretta Cross, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office No. 1[illegible] Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of June, 1856.

je17-law6mTu* — J. B. NONES, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. CAMERON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her residence, No. 91 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of August, 1856.

MARY M. LEVERICH, Administratrix.

au5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MESHUE, otherwise called ANNE MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1856.

WM. H. MEEKS, Attorney for Executrix.

my13-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of N. B. MORSE, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 11, 1856.

au12-law6mTu* MARGARET THOMAS, Administratrix.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 169 Centre-st., New-York. A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED. UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 84 and 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to BACON & RAVEN—Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

C. F. HILL, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER—Warerooms No. 54 Great Jones-st., near the Bowery. Pianos of exquisite and unsurpassed tone and construction, for sale very low. Second-hand 7-octave, nearly new, $160; one with iron plate and bar, $90.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED PIANO.—A fine 7-octave, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos of different makes, Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at $60, $80, $100 and $150, &c. For sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction, all the stock of store No. 236 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges. Summer ranges, hard-coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and caboose, heaters, boiler ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.

TERMS—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st., New-York.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 18 4-feet tubes, to 31 inches diameter, having 61 8 feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 68 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES.—Lamp Manufacturers and others now doing their own spinning, please take notice, that all kinds of spinning work, also, plating and bronzing, is done neat, cheap, and quick, by E. D'HEURLUSE, No. 127 Elm-st.

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, gas and greenhouse fitter, has a splendid assortment at No. 29 Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Savans in Session—Personal Sketches.

The Savans on Sunday.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 25, 1856.

FOSSIL ELEPHANTS.

Dr. FOSTER's paper on the geological position of the fossil Elephants, read on Saturday, was not of any great interest to the outside public, but it found a very interesting circle of listeners immediately before him.

Professor SILLIMAN remarked upon it, that very few specimens of the remains of the mastodon were found in New-England,—indeed he thought that they had been found there in only one locality. He said it was a matter about which he was exceedingly curious—why the mastodon should stop short on this side the Hudson. Could it not ford or swim rivers? His congener, the Elephant, was fond of a bath; it was hardly credible that such an animal as the mastodon was proved to be, could have been afraid of the water, or incapable of crossing small portions of it. Or, was there something in the geology of New-England inconsistent with the habits of the mastodon?

Prof. HITCHCOCK expressed himself very much obliged for Dr. FOSTER's paper—the first exhibition which seemed satisfactorily to settle the position of the elephant remains. If they occur in terraces, as described by Mr. FOSTER, the period when the animal lived must have been immensely remote, more so, he thought, than most geologists have been disposed to allow—so remote that since it, he thought, Niagara must have worn its passage back seven miles. But the mastodon remains found in Newburg were discovered in a marl swamp, only three or four feet below the peat, which shows, as it would seem, that however early the mastodon was first found, it was not extinct until very shortly preceding the human epoch.

Prof. SILLIMAN told of some immense bones found in so crumbling a state that they could not be at first removed. The discoverer immersed them in gelatine for some time, and then was enabled to remove them complete—thus reversing the pleasant feat of Mr. BUCKLAND, who was said to have boiled what he found, to extract the jelly and serve a soup for his friends. He remarked, further, that the specimens found in terraces were for the most part isolated bones, while the large and connected specimens were taken from the bottoms of peat deposits.

Prof. HALL made some remarks on the Geology of the Upper Mississippi Valley,—correcting a few things and confirming others laid down on his Geological map years ago. Profs. DANIELS, WHITNEY and ROGERS added remarks on this topic.

J. P. LESLEY next read a paper on the Geology of the Broad Top Coal Region in Central Pennsylvania, upon which Prof. HALL and Mr. FOSTER commented.

Professor EDWARD HITCHCOCK, for his son, described a fossil shell found in the sandstone of the Connecticut River Valley. The specimen excited a good deal of professional interest, on account of the position it was shown to occupy. It was thought to be the lower valve of a Shurubite which in Europe is found only above the chalk, but here was found in the midst of the sandstone.

ZOOLOGICAL.

The Association having divided into three bodies,—the new Section being devoted to the consideration of Zoology, Botany and Ethnology—a great deal of business was got through with. In the Ethnological division papers were read by Dr. WEILAND on the "Names of Animals, with reference to Ethnology," and by Professor HALDEMAN on "The relations between Chinese and Indo-European Languages." Prof. AGASSIZ gave an interesting exposition of his views on the Development of Animal Life in support of his theory of Embryology. He traced the origin of Animal Life to the egg, showing, by numerous illustrations, that the result of frequent observations proves all animals to have originated from the egg; and that from the lowest to the highest, the egg has the same general appearance. The growth of the egg is analogous to the growth of plants, and the egg is at first but a particle of fat, which subsequently undergoes a series of changes.

ORNITHOLOGICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL.

In discussing the questions of natural history and ethnology, which grew naturally out of the papers of Dr. WEILAND and Prof. HALDEMAN, the ethnological members indulged in generalizations and were not behind hand in facetiæ. Dr. GIBBON, of North Carolina, who is not averse to telling a good story whenever a convenient opportunity occurs, was eloquent upon ornithological peculiarities with especial reference to hens, chickens and ducks. He had bestowed much attention, he said, upon the early steps in life of these interesting animals,—had, according to his own account, been present when the first feeble *peep* was uttered, and had watched with the utmost anxiety the growth of the chicken instinct. As a consequence, he had picked up many curious facts. One of these facts was that an infant duck, hatched into being under the friendly wing of a motherly hen, seems to labor under difficulty in acquiring a knowledge of hen-language. The *cluck* of her foster-mother is stranger to the young duckling than the *quack* of web-foot. So young Duck goes waddling about in a state of incertitude, unable for some days to understand what Mother Hen means. Presently, however, a dim perception of the state of affairs appears to steal over the duckling intellect, and a tempting morsel is not refused when offered. It is very like an English child with a French nurse, this duck and hen business, says Dr. GIBBON.

Prof. ANDERSON had great respect for the subject under discussion. He thought the time must presently be at hand when naturalists must be aided in their investigations by an Animal Ethnology.

Dr. GIBBON thought there was something worthy of observation in the sound-language of animals, and remarked upon the different notes of the common hen.

The discussion ended with the fall of the Chairman's hammer.

PLANETARY.

In a paper, entitled "A Further Investigation of the Form, Magnitude, Mass, and Orbit of the Asteroids," Prof. ALEXANDER has demonstrated the utility of KIRKWOOD's Analogy, of which a great deal has been said at former meetings of the Association. The Professor introduced an array of calculations based upon this. Mr. VAUGHAN, however, in a somewhat violent speech, took ground against the adoption of KIRKWOOD's Tables as a basis for mathematical calculation.

SUNNY.

A double-barreled paper, by Mr. and Mrs. ELISHA FOOTE, detailing the experiments of Mr. and Mrs. F. to determine the heat of the sun's rays, was read, in two parts—Part I, by Mr. ELISHA FOOTE, Part II, by Prof. HENRY, who complimented the lady, on whose behalf he appeared. The net result of the experiments of Mr. and Mrs. FOOTE appeared to be that the sun acted with equal power upon thermometer-bulbs coated with black, and exposed without covering.

MOUNTAINOUS.

Mr. W. P. BLAKE, who was the geologist of WILLIAMSON's Pacific Railroad Expedition, has offered a paper on the Orography of the Western portion of the United States. He said that until quite recently but little was known of the vast territory lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific—nothing, in short, but the glimpses afforded by the explorations of LEWIS and CLARK, LONG, NICOLLET, and FREMONT. Latterly, eight expeditions have been sent out, to determine the most practicable line for a Pacific railway. They crossed the country near different parallels of latitude, and enabled the Department of War to construct five profiles of the country from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Mr. BLAKE then drew attention to a map, and grouped the mountains into three groups—1st, the Rocky Mountains, extending from the table-land of Mexico to and beyond the northern boundary; 2d, the Sierra Nevada and its prolongations north and south; and 3d, the Great Basin range, and other broken ranges between the first and second groups. He then proceeded to describe these chains. The length of the first, he said, was 1,400 miles, and its general direction N. N. W. and S. S. E. The second chain is formed of many and nearly parallel ranges, which inclose elevated valleys. The third extends from the Snake River on the north to the parallel of 30°. Mr. BLAKE proposed new names for these three ranges. The first he proposed to call the Anahuacian; the second, the Californian chain; the third, the An[illegible]ian chain. One is struck by the parallelism which these chains exhibit with each other and the coast.

How the Savans in Session Looked.

The attendance of the public upon these meetings has been unusually large at this Albany Session. Every morning the Assembly Chamber is crowded, and after the division into sections, good seats are for several hours quite scarce. But as the day gets on, as the geologists get deeper and deeper in among the fossils, striding at almost every step through permians, triassics and [illegible]—and groping at last among the hypogenes—out of all reach of dreams, where no [illegible] ever was—where, though it is a classically English tongue, and they are eloquent lips that keep up the volume of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] hungry, and even [illegible] catch only glimpses of the speaker's meaning,—then, I [illegible] the morning [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] thinning out. So on Saturday, [illegible] papers were under discussion, it was, I may [illegible] that the interior of the Chamber [illegible].

In the Chair sits Professor TORREY, [illegible] shaved, smallish man, with gray hair, [illegible] black eyes, black eyebrows, and a head very wide at the top as if specially constructed for the convenience of packing the greatest possible amount [illegible] of stubborn, rocky facts. He presides with dignity and so efficiently that you look twice to [illegible] whether the meeting does not run on its own hook and steer itself without any aid.

Col. FOSTER, of Massachusetts, a stout, [illegible] in a blue coat with gilt buttons, is reading from the high platform at the Chairman's [illegible] a handful of foolscap sheets. He pauses occasionally to [illegible] diagrams on the blackboard and then explains [illegible]. There is nothing in the tone of voice, nothing in the reader's manner, from which one can learn whether he is enunciating common-places or [illegible] startling facts that will [illegible]. He is entirely calm and dignified.

Close on his left, in the aisle'ed seats, sits Sir WM. LOGAN, a man notable among the notabilities as the discoverer of many geological curiosities in Canada, and among outsiders as a live baronet. He sits facing the reader, paying the closest attention, his keen black eyes not at all shaded by his steel-bowed spectacles, a quiet smile on his face—giving you the impression that if he should suddenly speak out in meeting, you would feel happier for what he said. He is attired (your readers will be pleased to know how a baronet dresses) in a suit of black so unpretending that you would have passed him a score of times without noticing what he wore. When Sir WILLIAM does talk he does it not without occasional hesitation, and very frequently [illegible] gates his speech with "a good thing."

Next him is the Chemist of the Canadian delegation—a man who was small two years ago but is now quite stout; he is very carefully dressed in an unexceptionable suit, and bears upon his coat's left lappel an inch of narrow scarlet ribbon—a decoration granted him by LOUIS NAPOLEON. Mr. THOMAS S. HUNT has a bright black eye, and a good face, and yet his personal appearance does not give so good an impression as his industrious and successful researches are said to have insured him.

Nearer in front sits a thin-faced, pale, small man with mild blue eyes, and auburn hair, that evinces a disposition to take care of itself, in default of the special guardianship of its possessor. He whispers now to Prof. HITCHCOCK, evidently concerning a point that the Colonel has just made—and now to his father-in-law, Prof. SILLIMAN; and now he sits in the attitude of an unpretending listener. I must plead the authority of so high an authority as Mr. AGASSIZ for the extravagant statement I am about to make—that this unpretending listener is the best mineralogist in either America or Europe. He made much reputation while attached to the United States Exploring Expedition under Commodore WILKES. His name is JAMES D. DANA, of Yale College. The Association showed its estimate of him by electing him President of its Washington Session.

We have happened among the modest men. For the next man is the celebrated Dr. HITCHCOCK, of Amherst, who always looks, when a listener, as if he were not quite sure but he might be deemed an intruder. He achieved much renown by the fossil bird-tracks he found in the Connecticut River sandstone. It is gratifying to see that the [illegible] on his own face are no deeper, nor his head a hair whiter, than they were ten years ago. Many years since, while he was a victim to dyspepsia and its results, he wrote a book entitled *Dyspepsia Forestalled and Resisted*, of which it was then a common remark that no sound man could read it and remain free from dyspeptic symptoms. If the Professor—for with his usual doubt of his worthiness to fill the post, he would not stay *President* of the Institution he has so long been identified with,—if the Professor were not so famous as a Naturalist, he would still be famous as the author of what he has already written; and if for neither of these, then for the poetry—that bubbles in every sermon, essay or book that will admit of its presence, yet never assumes the shape of verse, and especially never that of highfalutin prose—he would not escape fame. He is weighing every word of the reader's communication as he sits turning perpetually [illegible] felt hat. He will talk soon, but not without occasional hesitation and a conscientious choice of mollifying words,—it is only when he warms up on a mooted point, or when his *hat* is before him, that he can be called eloquent.

Next to him is the world-renowned SILLIMAN,—a portly man of the world in his look, his white hair cropped closely, his square full face and his whole air announcing that he knows just his proper position,—he will not insist upon it without occasion, but won't abate an iota when the matter is of any consequence. He buttons his coat tightly and looks just like an old-time member of Congress, or of the Cabinet.

On the other side of the aisle, is Professor CHESTER DEWEY, of Rochester, in a white cravat, with no collar, a satin vest, single-breasted and buttoned to the throat, his spectacles on the top of his forehead, and altogether looking the picture of the honored New-England Dominie. He is one of the "Constitutional members," and has made some very important moves towards moving the Association to that very safe and disused pile.

That well-shaved man, looking so young yet quite grave, so sun-browned and of hair which, though dark now, testifies that he was one of the majority—the tow-headed—while in his youth, is Prof. DAWSON of the McGill College, whose paper the other day reflected so much credit on the delegation from Canada.

The small man in iron-gray sack coat, silver-gray pants, and of incipiently gray hair, is Professor ASA GRAY of Cambridge,—the renowned author of any quantity of Botanical text-books, and one of the best authorities concerning the Flora of North America,—yet he is only about 45 years old, and does not look all that.

Every one knows Professor JAMES HALL, our own (State) Geologist, whose thin yet ruddy face, straight whiskers and every-day look nobody would dream of—until told it—as identifying one of the first palæontologists of the day. He is in perpetual demand to put the fossils properly to bed, and to give a local habitation to stray plants and animals of the times that were old and rickety before Adam was born.

But while the paper has proceeded, there have been hovering in the lobbies and about the Committee-room doors some faces that are familiar; who are their names? That tall man, of bald head and brisk iron-gray hair over the ears, and piercing black eyes, just whispering to his next neighbor, is Dr. ALDEN MARCH, of the Albany Medical College. He has been standing for five minutes; but in that time not a word has been said of "Pott's Disease," nor a syllable about hip-joints, so he slips out again.

He whispered to the stout Scotchman of the ruddy face, and white hair brushed bravely upwards, his respected confrère in the Medical College, Dr. MCNAUGHTON.

That lathy, wiry, little man, of black and widely-scattered whiskers, is Gen. J. V. L. PRUYN, well known to politicians, and legislators, and railroad men, and to all the members who have ladies with them, since he was the gallant host of all such at his own quarters on Saturday night last.

That shaggy gray-haired man, whom you see everywhere in three places at once, rectifying mistakes, preventing blunders, rebuking the foolish, calling the wise, who have thoughtful wives or children, or bore-ous correspondents at home, to step into the Post-Office and get their letters, is Mr. GAVIT.

That gentlemanly, dark-haired man, who, with head a little inclined from the original perpendicular plane of the head's axis—whose left thumb and fore finger so insinuatingly touch each other, as if in gentle argument—is Dr. ARMSBY. The gentleman he labors with does not suspect, and least of all, does the Doctor,—but as true as "everything comes from the egg," so true is it that the Doctor is laying away a suggestion quietly into his learned brain, which, if he comes to Albany next Winter, will be hatched into a motion, or a note at least, for an Observatory, or a University, or a Library, or something at the Capital. All such enterprises, that make the Albanians particularly proud, are pretty sure to prove the Doctor's eggs.

There are some half dozen ladies yet left, though their companions have escaped to some of the other Sectional Departments, where more popular topics are handled. It is getting rather late and we are too full of trepidation to attempt writing them up, however. Moreover, the paper is ended at last. An enterprising reporter rushes up to the Colonel to secure it exclusively for publication in his paper, and now—can it be possible that newspaper enterprise is so extravagant?—I really believe he is stipulating with an engraver to reduce to his columns a fac-simile of the black-board, with all the diagrams it contains. If the newspaper will not make brilliant reading for the watering-places, still some one of its 50,000 subscribers may cut it out and preserve it for future reference. A year ago I should have apologized for writing so much, or such as I do, about clothes. But, since we have seen all Europe shaken to its centre because of a yellow waistcoat, and both hemispheres, at the last extravagant [illegible] would have said, in a convulsion [illegible] [illegible] upon his simple memory of [illegible]

[illegible]

The Savans on the Sabbath.

Several of the distinguished naturalists in town are clergymen, and some of them were invited to occupy pulpits here on the Sabbath. At Dr. [illegible]'s Church, in the morning, I had the pleasure of listening to a discourse from Prof. [illegible], which was so admirable a *resumé* of this subject, and so pertinent to the occasion, that I know you will forgive me for attempting to represent its outline. The church was crowded, and so many members of the Convention were among the audience that it seemed almost as if the Geological Section had adjourned over bodily to the sanctuary.

[illegible]

The text was from Genesis ii., 7—"*And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul.*" The subject was—*The Relation Marriage of Man's Creation.* [illegible]

[illegible]

speaker drew several inferences. The first was in favor of the Mosaic Chronology. The second entered a protest against the doctrine which sinks some varieties of men almost to the level of the brute—a doctrine which is confuted by the experience among degraded men of a thousand devoted missionaries, and by the self-consciousness of every man. The third was the exposition of a new argument for a Divine Existence. The creation of man, Science and the Bible agree, was a miracle requiring the exercise of the highest intellect,—one infinitely beyond the functions of pantheism's blind force. 4. It, he inferred, refutes the doctrines of creation by the law of developement, a doctrine which, though as old as DEMOCRITUS, has only of late assumed popular shape. 5. It furnishes a strong presumption in favor of the miracles of the Bible. We have seen philosophy baffled in attempting to evolve man from any existing species or by any created agencies—that his very creation was a miracle, and this one great miracle proved by science paralyzes the vipers of skepticism that had fastened to the hand of Christianity; the thousand tomes that have been written to disprove the occurrence of all miracles are hurried off at once into the limbo of forgetfulness. 6. It furnishes a presumptive proof of the truth of revelation. Who told the author of the Biblical history of creation that when centuries after his day the rocky arches being opened would reveal the great fact that man was the last made of Creation,—that the physiology and anatomy of the Nineteenth Century would show the same thing and prove beyond cavil that he stood master of all the other animals? Who but the One who made the world and still cares for his weakest creatures? In conclusion, he inferred the great use of the teachings of science to the preacher. The work of the preacher of the Gospel was to preach Christ crucified, but he by no means would fail of collecting the precious gems which Nature has so liberally scattered, and which when polished by learning may sparkle in the crown of Christianity. The rays of truth shining through so many different media are differently colored, but they all unite in a beautiful bow on the retiring cloud of error and sin, presaging a happy immortality. The sermon was listened to with great attention to its close. We profess only to have indicated the preacher's drift,—meagre as is our sketch, it will suggest most of the points of the argument, divested of course, of much of their illustration and of their chaste and classical language.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Next Meeting to be Held in Montreal.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 25.

The Association met in General Session at 10 o'clock this morning, in undiminished numbers. Members had a remarkably fresh and genial air, and were visibly improved by the rest which the intervening Sunday had afforded. For an hour before the meeting opened, a pleasant buzz of conversation and congratulation filled the Chamber of the Assembly.

The Standing Committee reported the receipt of an invitation, through Prof. HITCHCOCK, from the Mayor and Council of Springfield, Mass., to hold the next meeting of the Association in that city. The Committee, however, recommended that the invitation from Montreal be accepted, and it was so voted after a brief discussion, in the course of which Prof. AGASSIZ, PEIRCE and CHAUVENET warmly recommended the selection of Canada, and Commodore WILKES proposed the substitution of Baltimore, in which motion he was seconded by Mr. FOSTER and others. A division was called for on the motion to strike out "Montreal" and insert "Baltimore," which was lost by ayes 17, noes 68.

In the course of the debate Professor AGASSIZ alluded to the precedents furnished by the British Association and by the French Geological Society for removing the places of meeting of learned bodies beyond the geographical limits of the countries in which they are organized. He had attended one meeting of the British Association in Dublin and two in Scotland—one in Glasgow and the other in Edinburg; while the Geological Society of France had on two occasions gone beyond the borders of France and held meetings in Switzerland and Savoy. Com. WILKES had entertained no especial objection to Montreal, except that for the next year he considered the South entitled to a reception of the Association, the North having now had it for two consecutive years.

The announcement of the vote on the selection of Montreal, was received with applause, and then Dr. STEINER, through whom the Baltimore invitation was extended by the Maryland Institute, rose and gracefully acknowledged the power of the majority, even though that majority had decided against him and those whom he represented. He therefore moved that the selection of Montreal as the next place of meeting, be made unanimous, which was carried amid much pleasant cheering and laughter. The Doctor had some remarks to offer touching the paternal and fraternal relations of Bull and Jonathan. Bull had once claimed the paternal care of Jonathan, but Jonathan had exceeded the bounds that Bull set, and had come out for himself, yet would be most happy to be on fraternal terms, and for one the Doctor expressed himself delighted at the opportunity which would now be afforded to see Bull in his own home. The Canadian delegation, through Prof. DAWSON, declared that Bull would do his best to entertain his guests at Montreal, and would not assume towards enterprising Jonathan even the superior bearing of an elder brother. Thanks were tendered in reply to the invitations from Baltimore and *Springfield*, and the Standing Committee was left to fix the date of the gathering at Montreal.

The constitutional discussion was deferred till afternoon, but not before a warm action had occurred between Prof. WM. B. ROGERS and the Chair, in which the former gentleman carried his point by insisting upon the immediate distribution of the printed copies of the Revised Constitution.

Prof. EMMONS made a speech in support of a resolution which he offered, to direct the Local Committee to consider the expediency of publishing the sermons delivered here yesterday, upon the relations of Science and Religion. He proposed to have the discourses embodied in the transactions of the Association. The resolution was referred to the Standing Committee.

It was announced that an agreement to return members free, had been made by the Local Committee with the New-York Central, Michigan Central, Western, Hartford and New-Haven, Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads, the steamer *Alida* and the New-York and New-Orleans line of steamships.

The general meeting was adjourned until 4 o'clock.

PHYSICAL SECTION.

In the Physical Section, papers were read by Prof. ROGERS on *Ozone*, giving the results of some important investigations; by Dr. GOULD, descriptive of the new instruments for the Dudley observatory in Albany; by Prof. ALEXANDER, on the Nebular Hypothesis; and by CHARLES A. SCHOTT, (through Prof. BACHE) on Magnetic inclination and declination. This Section resolved to subdivide to-morrow.

GEOLOGICAL SECTION.

In the Section of Geology Mr. J. D. WHITNEY read a paper on instances of Stratification, and Dr. NEWBERRY, of Cleveland, introduced some observations on the Fossil Fishes and Reptiles of Linton, Ohio, which brought out a discussion on Cannel Coal—subversive of the idea that permanent profit can be derived from working veins of that substance.

RUNIC INSCRIPTION FROM MAINE.

In the Zoological Section the following papers were read in the morning:

Supposed Runic Inscriptions from the Coast of Maine. By ....A. C. HAMLIN.

Animal Development. Part 2: The Embryo. By..........................LOUIS AGASSIZ.

On the Value of Physical Conformation as an element of Ethnological Science. By..............................DANIEL WILSON.

Dr. HAMLIN exhibited the casts of what he supposed to be a Runic inscription which occurs upon the island of Monhegan off the coast of Maine. The inscription looked to the naked unantiquarian eye like the work of a loafing school boy, who only knows some of the angular letters of the alphabet, and reproduces them at his leisure with consummate awkwardness upon his slate, the A's, the M's, and the I's being decidedly the favorites. Dr. HAMLIN rehearsed briefly the story of the visit of the Lief, the Fortunate, about the year 1000, with 35 companions in search of those lands which BJARNE said he had seen of the expedition of THORWALD in 1004, and of KARLSEFNE's search for the lost Torhall. He thought these inscriptions were the work of some ignorant and idle sailor Viking. He believed they never could be deciphered for the characters were of that compound, complex and *pointed* class which indicate that they were not of the early Runic, and are always exceedingly difficult of interpretation.

Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT, Prof. WILSON, and Prof. HALDEMAN commented upon the inscription. The impropriety of passing such antiquities as this out of our hands, especially in sending them to Europe, where they are described in journals of merely local circulation, under names by which they are not again remembered or recognized, was urged by the last two named.

Rev. Dr. DEWEY inquired the kind of rock on which the inscription was found.

Dr. HAMLIN replied it was a granite rock, but more definitely he could not say. The extreme hardness of the rock made it look as if there were some grave object in the inscription. He was quite confident that no naturalist who should see it would for a moment refer the marks to accidental fissures or to what is sometimes termed the "play of nature."

Mr. AGASSIZ's paper on the Embryo was in continuation of the subject, commenced on Saturday. It excited much admiration, but no discussion.

Dr. WILSON's paper provoked an intensely interesting and masterly debate upon the question of a diversity of species in the human family, in which AGASSIZ and WILSON took the affirmative, and Prof. DAWSON the negative. But it was not complete at the hour of adjournment, and may not be resumed this afternoon. This seems to be the constantly recur-

[illegible]

Yesterday HENRY JOHNSTON and [illegible] were arrested in Jersey City last Thursday on the charge of [illegible], before Recorder BEDFORD. Justice [illegible] appeared as their counsel. The [illegible] held for trial at the next term of Court.

[illegible]

Sudden Death.

A German, whose name is unknown, dropped dead yesterday while walking from Jersey-City to Communipaw. Recorder BEDFORD held an inquest upon his remains. It was shown by witnesses that he was apparently in good health but a few minutes previously. He was evidently about 35 years of age, was five feet eight inches high, and had a dark complexion and black hair. On his right arm are the initials R. P., and on his left arm crosses and anchors marked in India ink.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, Aug. 21, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, at the residence of the bride's father, EDWARD ARMSTRONG BOYD to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Capt. James F. Miller, of the ship *Good Hope*.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

At Flushing, on Sunday, Aug. 24, MARY ELEANOR, daughter of Rev. Thos. H. and Mary R. Burch, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, in Clinton-av., Flushing, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Aug. 25.

$13,000 Missouri St's 6s.	85¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.R...s30	90¾
2,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s.	90	50 do...........s30	90¾
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 7s.	102¾	31 do.............	90¾
2,500 N. Y. C. 7s, c. loan.	101	60 do.............	90¾
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs	91¾	25 do...........b10	90¾
5,000 do.............s60	91¾	100 do...........b60	91½
20 Mer. Ex. Bank	105	5 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	93¾
5 Bank of New-York.	116¾	10 do.............	93¾
25 U S Trust Co	103¾	104 do.............	93
50 Nic. Transit Co	7¾	50 do...........s30	93
145 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	119	100 do...........b60	94
200 Reading Railroad	86	100 do...........b30	93
200 N. Y. Cen. R....b30	86	200 Cl. & Pitts. R. R.	57¾
111 do.............	86	15 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	107½
100 do..........s6	86	450 Illinois Cen R...b10	109
100 do..........c	86	100 do...........c	109½
100 do..........c	85¾	350 Clev. & Tol. R. R. c	73¾
350 Erie Railroad	60	100 do...........s10	73¾
100 do..........b3	60	100 do...........b30	74
150 do..........s5	59¾	100 do...........b60	74¼
100 do..........b60	60	100 do.............	74
750 do.............	59¾	60 Chi. & R. I. R. R...s5	92
50 do..........b15	59¾	300 do.............	92
650 do..........s3	59¾	100 do...........b60	92¾
550 do..........s10	59¾	20 Mil. & LaC. RR. b10	87
600 do..........s10	59¾	50 do.............	87¾
100 do..........b10	59¾	5 Sixth av. Railroad	88
100 do..........b3	59¾		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$500 Ontario, Simcoe and Huron R. R. 6s, 1860	$600
$15,000 Miami City 7s, 1872..........Int. added.	85
$2,000 Del. Lack'a & West. R. R. 1st mort. Int. add.	74¾
$10,000 Lake City, W. & S. L. R. R. 1st mort. Int. add.	74¾
$2,000 Flushing R. R., 1st mort..........Int. added.	89¾
150 shares Chiriqui Improvement Co.	25@26
10 shares American Express Co.	100¾
25 shares Peter Cooper Insurance Co.	106¾
40 shares Relief Insurance Co.	85
106 shares Beekman Insurance Co.	107¾@108¾
20 shares East River Insurance Co.	98¾
75 shares Grocers' Insurance Co.	120@123¾
75 shares Rutgers Insurance Co.	103¾
50 shares Tradesmen's Bank	120¾

SIMEON DRAPER's regular semi-weekly sale of bonds and stocks will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	91¾	100 Erie Railroad.....b3	60
10,000 E. R. R. bs., '75 b10	88¾	100 do.............	59¾
15 Bank Com. scrip	101¾	300 do...........b60	60¾
100 Clev. & Tol. R. R. b5	74	50 do.............	59¾
60 do.............	74	200 do...........s30	59¾
100 Reading R. R.	86	450 do...........b10	60
500 do..........b10	86¾	200 do...........b10	60¾
150 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	86	50 do...........b60	60¾
200 do..........b60	84¾	50 do.............	60
100 Cumb. Coal. Co b60	29¾		

MONDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 23, which are advertised on another page of this paper in detail, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous statement of Saturday, Aug. 16:

Decrease in Loans	$1,2[illegible]3,751
Increase in Specie	108,059
Increase in Circulation	3,914
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	1,334,798

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, and the average of the daily exchanges between the Banks through the Clearing-House, the following is the general comparison with the corresponding week in 1855 and with the week ending 16th inst.:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 25, '55.	Aug. 23, '56.	Aug. 16, '56.
Loans	$100,604,604	$110,263,604	$111,466,755
Specie	13,326,278	12,914,738	12,806,673
Circulation	7,089,095	8,598,413	8,594,499
Gross deposits	81,978,558	90,127,228	92,012,226
Exchanged	17,269,491	21,104,289	21,655,493
Undrawn	64,019,067	69,023,944	70,357,7[illegible]
Sub-Treasury	8,858,516	14,080,583	13,831,7[illegible]

The statement this week is a very satisfactory one. The Specie average is sustained against an outgo of $1,157,000 to Europe and the Sub-Treasury, and partly sustained, no doubt, by the interior Gold exchanges, which continue to work in favor of New-York. The movement in reduction of the line of Discounts is unaccompanied by any general appearance of stringency. There will probably be no further accumulation for the present in the Sub-Treasury; on the contrary, a gradual reduction in the balances.

On the 25th August, last year, the City Banks held in Specie..............$13,326,278
The Sub-Treasury..............8,858,516

Together..............$22,184,894

On Aug. 23, 1856, present statement:
City Banks..............$12,914,738
Sub-Treasury..............14,080,583

Together..............$26,995,265

Increase of Specie in City of New-York...$4,810,371

The publication in pamphlet form of the report of the Examiners on the condition of, and charges against the management of, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, has been followed by a counter pamphlet, from Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT, one of the minority Trustees, containing the correspondence laid before the Examiners, and a card from Mr. B., addressed to the Policy-holders, summing up the entire controversy. The feud in the direction is an old one, and the abuses charged upon the present administration are of some years' date, and, with perhaps a single exception—the increase of office expenses—appear to have been discontinued. We have therefore felt reluctant to contribute in any way to keep the subject before the public. The institution is one of the most important in this country connected with the useful and philanthropic business of Life Insurance. Its present accumulations reach $3,503,028. This is essentially and exclusively a *trust fund* for the future benefit of no less than 9,507 Policy-holders. There is no other private capital in the concern. As the name of the Company imports, the entire means and management constitute a *mutual* interest. In this view of the case, it will be seen how delicate becomes the task of reviewing the administration of the fund without putting at hazard, in some degree, the public confidence in the institution itself. But having, by request of the friends of Mr. President WINSTON, recently published in this column an abstract of the result of the examination of Messrs. LUTHER BRADISH, WILLIAM KENT, and HENRY J. ANDERSON, the Board of their own selection, it is, perhaps, due to Mr. BLUNT and his co-memorialists to the last Legislature, as well as to the proper appreciation of the events of 1853, which, though of the past, ought not to be forgotten, that his pamphlet should be brought to the attention of our readers.

The correspondence will speak for itself. There is much in it of bitter personality and mutual recrimination which can scarcely be said to mend either side of the case. But in his address to the Policy-holders Mr. BLUNT makes two points against the Report of the Examiners as well [illegible] his party in the [illegible] regard as greatly [illegible] to the events of [illegible] comparative table of [illegible] commissions which measurably [illegible] his charge of extravagance. 1. It will [illegible] be recollected that Mr. WINSTON was put into office [illegible] by the [illegible] proscription and unceremonious [illegible] displacement of Mr. [illegible] which was effected by an [illegible] from year to year in the Board, [illegible] the [illegible] of the proxies of the policy-holders, [illegible], through the agency of [illegible] had been in the enjoyment [illegible] from the office, and who claimed a life estate in his perquisites, with a reversion to his son. Mr. WINSTON was the friend of this Mr. JOHNSTON and his claim; and so were his friends in the Board. The proxies were procured to increase this party and displace Mr. COLLINS. But the object was but partially, if at all, known to or suspected by the policy-holders. The Examiners say, in substance, there was no complicity between the WINSTON party and JOHNSTON. Mr. BLUNT establishes by the strongest chain of circumstances, *that there must have been such complicity*. 2. The Examiners justify the use of the means by which the old administration was displaced, without pretending that the change was called for by the true interest of the policy-holders. They do pretend that they "have no reason to doubt that *there was combined action on the part of the policy-holders*, and that the change of officers of the Company which followed the election (of 1853) was the object and inducement of a change of Trustees." This assertion is certainly an extraordinary one, and the practice it invites in our mutual moneyed institutions, particularly where trust funds are involved, in the highest degree mischievous. It is quite probable the very respectable Examiners were ignorant of the circumstances of the election of 1853 and the light in which they were viewed by the public at the time, or failed to make note of them in their memory; but this plea will scarcely sanction the license they take to excuse, by their indorsement, a transaction of which the great body of the eight or nine thousand policy-holders were as innocent as themselves—and as profoundly ignorant that these proxies had been put to such use, until the unceremonious deposition of Mr. COLLINS was announced. The chief agent in the affair was soon after voted $30,000, as the best composition that could be made of his life claim to commissions. 3. The expenses and commissions of the office ranged from 1849 to 1852, as follows:

	Office Expenses.	Commissions.	Total.
1849	$23,385	$22,023	$45,408
1850	21,619	24,279	45,898
1851	22,643	23,656	46,299
1852	23,427	25,544	48,971

The above under the administration of Mr. COLLINS. The following succeeded:

	Office.	Commissions.	Total.
1853	$35,161	$31,494	$66,655
1853, extra to Johnston			30,000
1854	45,008	37,595	82,603
1855	53,808	28,280	82,088

Mr. BLUNT remarks that in 1855 the taxes, advertising and exchange charges, were transferred from commissions to office expenses.

There is another point made by Mr. BLUNT, the force of which the business public will scarcely be able to appreciate; or, at all events, the practice being of short duration and soon discontinued, the charge loses much of its importance. We allude to certain advances made upon Bond and Mortgage by Mr. WINSTON before the final examination and registration of the papers. On the other hand, quite as little consideration is due to the counter charge by Mr. WINSTON of alleged neglect of professional diligence by Mr. BLUNT as counsel of the Company. Mr. BLUNT, it seems, has resigned this position. The intimation is he was displaced. Possibly he was, though as no case of abuse of trust is made out, and no loss appears to have followed his administration of the legal department of the office since its institution in 1843, Mr. BLUNT may have only gone the way of Mr. COLLINS, as part of the original programme of 1853. We say this by way of explaining to a respected correspondent who sends us a paragraph impeaching the motives of the Blunt pamphlet, why we cannot adopt his conclusion or acknowledge the force of his reasoning. We hope we have seen the end of the unpleasant controversy.

The financial week, besides opening with a good Bank statement, unexpectedly favorable in the *line of Specie*, promises to be an easy one for demand loans, and is likely to show a considerable transfer of gold from the Sub-Treasury to the Banks. There is a better inquiry for strictly first-class paper at the discount brokers' to-day, though the rates are unchanged, 8@9 ₩ cent; fair names 10@12 ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchanges all look dull for the Cunard steamer sailing from Boston on Wednesday. It is probable there will be more appearance of business in Sterling to-morrow. It is perhaps in fewer hands than last week, and the quotation ranges 109⅝@109⅞; the trade inquiry quite light except in barter for bills receivable. Francs 5.16¼@5.15. The mail will not be a large one for this opportunity, and the shipment of Specie moderate. The Stock market closed steady, with some spirit in Erie at 60, but the general business of the day was small in the amount of transactions and uninteresting in the range of prices, which closes almost the same throughout as on Saturday. The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury to-day were altogether $522,048, against $140,035 received. The following are the operations:

Paid on Treasury account	$437,213
Received on Treasury account	140,035
Balance on Treasury account	9,824,571
Paid for Assay Office	
Paid on Disbursing Checks	84 835

BRITISH RAILROADS—PARLIAMENTARY REPORT.

Double track in operation	6,152 miles.
Single track in operation	2,182 miles.
Together	8,334 miles.
Capital in common shares	$978,027,310
Preference shares	264,160,160
Debentures	375,806,265
Total cost to Dec. 31, 1855	$1,617,993,545
Average cost per mile	$194,185
In partial construction, Dec. 31, 1855	925 miles.

AMERICAN RAILROADS—DEC. 31, 1855.

Miles constructed and opened to date	23,242 miles.
Estimated cost $30,700 ₩ mile	$713,529,400
Extra allowance $5,000 ₩ mile	116,210,000
Total cost to Dec. 31, 1855	$829,739,400

The estimate of cost of the American Roads, $30,700, is taken from the average of the lines reported to and returned by the Secretary of the Treasury at the close of 1855, to which we have added the extra allowance of $5,000 the mile for increased cost of material, labor, and the expenses of negotiation since that time. The general result of the comparison of the two systems is, that we had in operation at the close of last year, nearly *three times the number of miles* completed in Great Britain, at *one-half* the total cost, and at less than *one-fifth* the cost per mile.

The public had best be on their guard against giving currency to the notes of the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy, New-Jersey. It is an exploded concern, about to be revived for the mere use, it is supposed, of Wild Cat circulation. The lesson of the Valley Bank of Maryland, ought not to be so soon forgotten.

JULY RAILROAD TRAFFIC—ADDITIONAL.

	July, 1856.	July, 1855.
Chicago and Burlington	$174,866	$127,809
Delaware and Lackawanna	[illegible]	44,616
Peru and Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton and Hamilton	11,885	[illegible]
Indiana Central	[illegible]	31,173
Covington and Lexington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total 6 lines	[illegible]	[illegible]
... lines previously reported	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ... lines	[illegible]	[illegible]

The holders of the California War Scrip are notified through our advertising pages to present the same for verification and payment to the [illegible]

Board of Special Commissioners at Washington, on or before the 1st September.

NEW-ORLEANS BANKS, AUG. 16.

[illegible]

The Bull's Head Bank of this city has declared a half-yearly dividend, 4 ₩ cent., payable Sept. 1.

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for the month of July, 1856, were..............$61,094
For the same date last year..............27,460

Increase..............$33,634

Breadstuffs were generally in good demand at buoyant rates, to-day. Light arrivals and favorable news from Europe served prices. Flour partially rose 10c. ₩ bbl. Wheat was also a shade dearer. White Corn alone was rather inactive and weak. No improvement transpired in Cotton or Groceries. Provisions were less sought after, and buyers had any existing advantage. Freights were pretty brisk and firm.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUG. 23.

Names of Banks.	Av'ge am't of Loa's & Dis.	Av'ge am't of Specie.	Av'ge am't of Circul'n.	Av'ge am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	607,685	70,888	97,394	381,459
Bk. of America	5,036,832	1,076,978	42,575	3,539,399
Bk. of Commerce	10,518,515	1,686,750	3,095	7,761,395
Bk. Commonw'th	1,107,068	112,289	90,074	394,448
Bk. of New-York	3,583,701	673,[illegible]	297,017	2,521,169
Bk. of N. America	1,586,660	88,512	81,885	1,220,049
Bk. of Republic	2,384,150	246,904	86,811	2,090,935
Bk. St. New-York	2,941,148	389,542	564,465	2,405,507
Bowery Bank	1,040,346	86,074	170,238	583,119
Broadway Bank	1,449,720	119,681	253,644	1,205,682
Bull's Head Bank	387,9[illegible]	13,186	122,676	177,059
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,879,887	54,512	99,066	1,068,387
Chatham Bank	698,916	45,768	124,570	385,410
Chemical Bank	1,606,269	280,842	247,407	1,276,096
Citizens' Bank	730,897	34,309	209,839	382,571
City Bank	1,808,471	184,681	38,960	1,037,239
Continental Bank	3,012,508	381,719	76,834	2,265,379
Corn Exch. Bk.	1,607,384	193,423	87,962	1,037,020
East River Bank	482,196	34,099	81,094	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	1,737,761	150,695	140,728	1,337,726
Greenwich Bank	648,411	41,190	49,399	326,254
Grocers' Bank	698,673	36,470	87,765	370,774
Hanover Bank	1,426,149	48,668	118,559	612,368
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	1,732,669	186,615	178,654	1,187,989
Island City Bank	427,434	39,318	26,758	186,362
Irving Bank	[illegible]	63,944	132,694	372,346
Leather Manu. Bk.	1,849,558	166,791	218,973	1,440,788
Manhattan Co.	4,891,146	401,009	348,964	3,581,077
Marine Bank	1,612,840	90,341	99,325	956,342
Market Bank	1,857,524	131,081	117,221	1,032,348
Mechanics' Bank	4,218,963	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bkg. Asso.	1,208,856	76,443	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	746,732	51,264	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	2,397,887	166,756	115,489	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	2,647,115	1,002,102	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,484,731	221,991	215,715	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bk.	5,117,440	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	1,381,329	69,775	114,280	[illegible]
National Bank	1,692,621	168,873	212,759	1,003,558
N. Y. County Bk.	398,880	19,299	86,125	188,581
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	450,127	29,975	87,309	180,257
N. Y. Exch. Bank	139,614	10,551	[illegible]	113,964
North River Bank	1,851,792	71,112	171,790	944,075
Ocean Bank	1,757,761	45,286	171,445	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	666,691	35,500	119,338	377,277
Pacific Bank	881,340	48,684	126,160	375,675
Park Bank	2,673,728	109,703	119,857	1,287,825
People's Bank	757,592	36,440	161,841	546,518
Phenix Bank	2,380,871	268,645	105,852	2,137,164
St. Nicholas Bank	874,777	41,917	98,458	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,340,125	114,554	376,971	486,128
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	1,766,374	206,226	197,622	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,297,144	136,525	214,615	812,686
Union Bank	3,285,548	372,387	138,307	3,065,439

TOTALS.

Loans..........$110,169,604 Circulation..........$8,598,413
Specie..........12,914,738 Deposits..........90,127,228

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 25, 1856.

The better feeling in the stock market noticed at the close of our last Circular of the 19th inst., has continued throughout the week, and though momentarily counteracted by the less favorable money news from abroad received by the *Africa*, still brought about an almost general though not very important rise in prices. The money market has been in about the same condition as last week, and on account of the payments to be made within a short time by the United States Treasury on account of the appropriations for Government requirements, and the decrease in the exportation of precious metals, which will materially strengthen the specie basis of our banks, no change for the worse is looked for during the next time to come. The demand for our Stocks from Europe has been light by the last mail, and the business in the leading Railroad Bonds, mostly bought for foreign account, therefor unimportant. State Stocks—There has been a good home demand for banking purposes. Virginia advanced ¼, Missouri ¼; Tennessee 6s sold at ¼ decline, and Indiana [illegible] at the former price. City and County Bonds—St. Louis City and County Bonds have again been dealt in to some extent, other bonds are very quiet. Railroad Bonds—The demand has been limited and the prices irregular, Erie 1871 Bonds declined ¼, and Erie 1883 Bonds ¼, while New-York Central ¼s advanced ¼, Illinois Central ¼, and Illinois Central Freeland Bonds 1 per cent.; some parcels of Milwaukee and Mississippi and La Crosse and Milwaukee Bonds have also been bought for Europe at former prices. Railroad Shares—The transactions have been pretty large, and the closing prices show an almost general advance. Erie rose ¾, Reading ¼, Michigan Central 1⅜, Michigan Southern 1¾, Illinois Central ¼, Cleveland and Toledo 1¼, Galena and Chicago ¼. Money continues in fair supply at 7 per cent. on call, Discount is not quite so easy; we quote 7¼@9 for first-class paper, 10@12 for names less known. Exchanges—The business is very limited and rates almost without change. Sterling 109⅝@109⅞, Paris 5.16¼@5.15. MARIE & KANZ.

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 25, 1856.

[Translated Extract.]

Our Stock Market has not undergone any material alteration since our last advices of 19th inst. The active demand for money, then noticed, has, if anything, moderated, without rates being changed. The last news from England to 11th inst., noticing rather more stringency in the Money Market, has remained without effect; but the continuance of a very limited demand for Stocks for European account contributes in leaving our market quite calm. We have, however, to notice some advance in the prices of the shares of several of the Railroads, of which the continued increased receipts secure confidence as to future dividends. The demand for investment in Stocks has been very small. State Stocks—There has been a good demand for banking purposes for Missouri, at ¼ advance, and for Virginia 6s at ¼ decline. Some few Tennessee 6s have been done at a decline of ¼, and Ohio 6s also show weaker prices. City Bonds—We know of no transactions worthy of notice. Railroad Bonds—There was a steady demand for Illinois Central Bonds—for the Constructions at ¼ rise; for the Freeland, with privilege, at 2¾, and for those without privilege at 1 ₩ cent. advance. Some few New-York Central Sixes were done at ¼ improvement, and in Terre Haute and Alton Second Mortgage at steady rates. At private sale, we notice a few retail transactions in Galena and Chicago First and Second Mortgages, in Cleveland and Pittsburg First Mortgage, on branches, and in Milwaukee and Mississippi Third Section. Railroad Shares—On these a general but moderate rise has been experienced. We notice a fair degree of activity in Erie, which has been favorably influenced by the report of the nine months' operations of the Road—in Reading, New-York Central, in Illinois Central, in Milwaukee and Mississippi, in Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Cleveland and Toledo—the three latter having advanced 1¼@1⅜. Money—The demand is rather less animated, and rates unaltered, at 7 for call loans, 8@9 for first-class paper, and 9@12 for less known signatures. DE COPPET & CO.

Receipts of Flour, Grain, &c., at Tide-Water.

From the Albany Journal.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, left at tide-water, during the third week in August, in the years 1855 and 1856, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1855	13,412	2,507	314,126	—
1856	12,256	187,866	398,157	—
Dec.	1,156 Inc.	185,359 Inc.	84,031	

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 23d of August, inclusive, during the years 1855 and 1856, is as follows:

[illegible]

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 23d of August, inclusive, during the years 1854 and 1856, is as follows:

[illegible]

By [illegible] the quantity of [illegible] of the principal articles of produce, left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the [illegible] of August, inclusive, during the years [illegible]:

[illegible]

We have not altered our figures of [illegible] the error made in the New-York returns for the second week in August has not been corrected at the Auditor's office in this city.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 25—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR active. Sales 3,000 bbls., at [illegible] for extra Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. WHEAT—Good demand. Sales 73,000 bushels, [illegible] for new Chicago Spring; [illegible] Illinois; [illegible] CORN—moderate demand. Sales [illegible] bushels, [illegible] closing at the inside figure. [illegible] WHISKY 31c. Canal Freights—[illegible] Corn, and 17c. Wheat to New-York. *Receipts in the [illegible]* hours [illegible] Flour; [illegible] bushels Wheat; 215,111 bushels Corn; [illegible] bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—[illegible] 279 bushels Corn; [illegible] bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 25—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR dull. Sales Oswego Superfine at [illegible] WHEAT rather quiet. Sales [illegible] bushels, at [illegible] for old and new White Canadian. CORN in good demand and market steady. Sales [illegible] bushels, at [illegible] Canal Freights—Lower on Corn, which is taken at [illegible] to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—[illegible] bbls. Flour; [illegible] bushels Wheat; [illegible] bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 23.

COTTON stiffer. Sales to-day 2,[illegible] bales, leaving the market nearly bare. Middling is quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Monday—*First Board*—[illegible]

Closing Prices—[illegible]

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 21 | Sun sets.... 6 [illegible] | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 [illegible] | Gov. Island. 3 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, AUG 25.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Below.

[illegible]

Memoranda.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug 25—Arr. [illegible]

[illegible]